THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 121

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Lexington Protests Dictation

It Demands Rights of Congress

Alabama Joins in Resistance

France Feels Arms Dictators

China Exposes Japan's Grasp

How Give a Million to Music?

THE United States hears hearty protestings on Patriots' Day against overdictation by the Washington Government. Paul Revere and William Dawes ride again to arouse the countryside between Boston and Concord; but the voice of an already aroused Lexington is heard in the observance at the tomb of the Minute Men who fell before the advancing muskets of dictation on April 19, 1775. A protest is read which, signed by 1200 Lexington citizens, is carried by a committee to Washington to Massachusetts' members of Congress. The protest is against unreasonable interference by the Federal Government under guise of promoting social reform and economic recovery. Out of the birth scenes of American independence, on an anniversary sacred to all free people, lifts bold warning to Washington—It cries, "You go too far!"

* * *

¶ Lexington, whose green witnessed America's first battle against tyranny, specifies the items of its irritation. A free people feel their rights are being trespassed, the protest says, because Government is being influenced by advisers not chosen by the people, because legislation is giving the Government the right to regulate individual and national activity for ends open to grave question, because emergency measures are made permanent, because a bureaucracy is building up, because funds are being wasted and the national debt is mounting—"We demand preservation of individual rights and private enterprise at your hands."

* * *

¶ Alabama sees 300 industrial leaders of the South organize to resist overdictation by the NRA. The Birmingham session declares NRA plans to eliminate wage differentials between northern and southern industry, badly crippling the latter. Washington, striving to find the way out, may be surprised by these vigorous protests. It need not be. Into the recovery stuff creeps so much of personal proposal and mere human opinion. General Washington knew the danger and futility of this in emergency. At Valley Forge and elsewhere he retreated mentally to his closet to wrest himself free from competing human wills—Only by reflecting the infinite intelligence, he declared, could a nation move with assurance through crisis.

* * *

¶ France is experiencing both the desirable and undesirable fruits of dictation. Premier Doumergue, acting under extraordinary powers, lops off thousands of unnecessary political jobs, cuts the pay of others, reduces the big annual deficit by bringing railroads under the economy act. The people like all this, but they are astonished when the voice of dictation ends arms reduction negotiations with Britain and, reversing policy, indicates France will not cut down. The clique of arms manufacturers is suspected of exerting its amazing, sinister power. The people do not want war—Can scheming, heartless avarice, which wants to sell arms or rent a battlefield, dictate that men shall fly at men's throats again?

* * *

¶ China declares itself on the dictatorship Japan proposes to erect over it and on which Tokyo's manifesto is testing the nations' opposition. The official Peiping Chronicle says: "Here is an entirely naked Japanese bid for overlordship of the whole Orient." Tokyo warns China not to borrow from other countries, warns other countries not to lend. China must be left defenseless, holds Tokyo. Probably the powers will not submit to this. They may resist because such dictation robs China of its basic rights—But more so because they won't want the open orchard of the Orient closed to themselves.

* * *

¶ Florida smiles over the biggest winter tourist business since the land boom folded up in 1926. In February there were 1,500,000 outsiders on the perfumed peninsula and the season's spendings amounted to about $300,000,000. Florida's natural delights have undergone no deflating, but it has learned many useful facts about real estate. More lots were sold this winter than for years, but in a different way and for a different purpose than in the big bad boom—Visitors have cheerily bought the land to live on it.

* * *

¶ America's leading music-makers tell how each would spend $1,000,000. Walter Damrosch would use the fat sum to increase the equipment of the country's music supervisors and thus inspire the rising generation. Nikolai Sokoloff would spend it to make people realize music is a beautiful thing which should be a part of every individual's life. Lawrence Tibbett would build opera houses everywhere in which American singers could find themselves. But of course just spending the million to reduce fear might prove as good a way as any—When fear is gone, automatically the heart sings.

Albania Opens Schools In Old Army Barracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tirana, Albania

ALBANIA is reducing the size of its army and turning some of its military barracks into schools.

For example, the large "Skanderbeg-Kaserne" in Tirana, which for years was filled with soldiers, has been placed at the disposal of the local State High School, while another barracks in the city of Scutari has been turned over to the department of education, and from now on will house the high school which is at present conducting its courses in three scattered buildings.

Lexington Fires Anniversary Shot Aimed at Congress

Minute Man Holt Takes Legislation Petition to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 19—Lexington today fired another shot which—although it may not be heard around the world—will resound sharply through the legislative halls in Washington.

On the 159th anniversary of that first historic musket-crack, this conservative New England village sent to the nation's capital a petition, signed by more than 1200 citizens, protesting, among other things:

"Indefinite extension of legislation originally designed solely for emergency purposes. . . . Passage of legislation without more careful consideration by Congress. . . . Federal interference in business under the guise of promoting social reform and economic recovery."

The petition, in the hands of a modern "Minute Man," Mr. Robert Holt, head of the Lexington committee behind the project, was handed today in Washington to Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Representative.

Simultaneously on the Battle Green at Lexington the petition was read as a part of the annual patriotic celebration.

In presenting the resolution the committee points out that it is following the precedent established in colonial days when at the various town meetings resolutions were adopted and protest petitions were sent to the ruling government voicing wishes and opinions of the citizens as to laws and legislation. The present petition is drawn in the same general form as those of earlier days.

The petition, which further protests "the increase of bureaus, boards and commissions and the delegation of arbitrary powers to such governmental agencies . . . the extravagant and wasteful expenditure of public funds on unneeded and unproductive projects, thereby creating a constantly mounting national debt," concludes with the resolve that "the individual's rights of private enterprise and its rewards must continue, free from unreasonable interference by the Federal Government, and we demand their preservation at your hands."

Although representing only the views of a selected group in Lexington, the petition is taken to express a conservative New England attitude now slowly but widely making itself evident after a year of silent accord.

Film Producers Warned Against Screen Vulgarity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Please, Mr. Producer, won't you make more pictures suitable for the whole family? We want to bring America back into the movie houses. P. S.:—The pictures must have 'box office appeal,' too."

This plea for a change in the type of public entertainment was brought to the fountainhead of motion pictures recently by delegates to the national convention of the Motion Picture Theater Owners' Association of America which was held here at the Ambassador Hotel. It was voiced specifically by Mr. E. L. Kuykendall, president, and generally by the delegates during their informal conversation.

"Beyond a doubt, our most important problem is the exhibiting of motion pictures at once suitable for all the members of a family," Mr. Kuykendall said. "Do not believe this to be an easy problem. It is difficult to steer between entertainment that conflicts with high standards and that which is 'namby-pamby,' tasteless, and indifferent."

Vulgarity in motion pictures has done tremendous damage to the theater owners, Mr. Kuykendall informed the Hollywood producers, many of whom were hosts to the convention delegates. He called upon them to eliminate vulgar lines and scenes in what is represented as good entertainment. While it is not the function of the screen to moralize, common decency must be preserved, he added.

The charge that Hollywood is to blame for unclean films was refuted by Mr. Louis B. Mayer, vice-president, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios. The subtle hint about the box office, Mr. Mayer said, is a clue to the real interest, that is, profits.

The delegates reëlected Mr. Kuykendall of Columbia, Mo., as president, and chose Mr. M. E. Comerford, Scranton, Penna., as first vice-president. Mr. Fred S. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis., was selected to be secretary-treasurer.

Recovery Act Faces Attacks On Wide Front

Call for Revision Comes From Administration as Well as Outside

Unfairness Charged

Business, Labor and Buyers Point to Changes Needed in Code System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—There is every reason to believe that the NRA—most conspicuous single development of the New Deal—is now facing drastic revision.

With the completion of the first and experimental stage of governmental control of business, criticism of the National Recovery Act is heard more commonly both within and without the Administration.

While admittedly increasing, the criticism of NRA comes in general from two different, and in some instances, mutually antagonistic groups.

In the first place, business objects to details of the way control is being exercised, adverse to business; and above all, responsible industrial leaders charge that the codes are not being enforced.

Charge of Favoritism

In the second place, within and without NRA, comes criticism from labor groups, and particularly from consumers, that big business is being favored over the smaller firms, and contrary to the interests of the public.

Taking the NRA situation as a whole, despite all the attacks on government-in-business heard in newspapers and political quarters, most Washington observers believe that the last persons to abandon the NRA codes would be business leaders themselves.

Admitting that codes are difficult to enforce, and that some codes have been written which are non-enforceable, the code era has offered a new vision of industrial self-government that responsible industrial heads in the main, and especially trade association leaders are eager to continue.

The codes, to the extent that they are enforced, have reduced price cutting, unfair methods and cut-throat competition. They have given business in many instances a degree of stability never hitherto obtained, and removed the ancient specter of the 10 per cent "sweat-shop fringe." If the Government would only enforce its new codes, a substantial element of business indicates, it would prefer the new order of regulated industry to the old chaos.

Four Sources of Criticism

But it is just here that the other side of the NRA criticism comes in. In four recent instances in Washington, the Administration is sharply accused of having paid too high a price for its regulation. It is declared, in so many words, that the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Dern Committee To Lay Basis For New Air Policy

Making Comprehensive Survey of Efficiency of Army Air Corps

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—Called together by Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, six civilians and five general staff officers have instituted a comprehensive survey of the efficiency of the army air corps, as a result of crashes and casualties recently incurred while flying the air mail. At the head is Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War.

The findings are to be the basis for administration policy in dealing with national defense. Instituting the committee this week, Mr. Dern admonished members to limit studies to the "defense functions" of the War Department. Neither the naval aeronautical situation nor the air-mail situation as a whole will be investigated. Mr. Dern is proceeding on the assumption that the public has the right to know "whether we have a good military air force or not." It is to answer that question primarily that the body has been constituted.

Other inquiries include:

Should every commercial pilot, or at least every pilot carrying mail for the Government, be also a military pilot?

Is is necessary or desirable for army pilots to be trained in transport flying on fixed schedules?

Is our equipment the best that can be had?

Is it suitable for our requirements?

Have we sufficient personnel?

Is their training adequate and thorough enough to meet every demand that might probably be made upon it in war?

Are our pilots properly trained in instrument flying, blind flying and night flying?

Peru Stands at Crossroads Between Strong Nationalism And Continued Foreign Aid

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who recently made a 20,000-mile airplane tour of South America.*

Peru is a little like a plum cake. You like plums and eat the nuts for the sake of the plums. Or you like nuts and eat the plums for the sake of the nuts. The chances are that you will like Peru very much and so you cheerfully swallow a number of ingredients for the sake of its general flavor.

The foundation of the cake is the Inca and pre-Inca period, the time of "the colony," when Lima was the seat of the Spanish viceroy and therefore the capital of South America, all the historical pageantry and charm of Peru of the past. The upper layers are foreign ones, the result of the French, or German, or English schooling of modern Peruvians. Unlike Mexico, for example, whose present culture retains the flavor of its origin, Peru has added things of the present which have no likeness to the past and has dropped many of the things of the past which would have added charm to the present.

The frosting is still to be put on. What will be its taste, what will be its form, no one can tell. Peru may be the first South American country to have a labor government. It may unite its people in a tremendous nationalistic movement. Or it may continue to welcome the foreign capital which at the present time is what is developing the country.

Peru is a succession of conquerings. There was the Chimu civilization, dating back at least 2000 years, and with an amazing culture. Along came the Incas, the first "walking delegates," who consolidated the Indian tribes and set up the Inca, or ruler, from whom came the name applied to the whole people.

Theirs was a great civilization. It established Cuzco, "the Empire of the Four Quarters of the Universe," the archæological treasure city, where stones weighing 15 tons, 10 or 15 feet long, some with seven angles, were put together without mortar and yet so close that today a knife blade cannot be slipped between them, an achievement which seems even more wonderful when one realizes that the stones were not lifted and dropped down by machinery but were slid by hand into place.

When the Incas conquered a town they moved out the entire population and placed them in groups of 10 or 20 in other communities, a more successful "melting pot" system than modern civilization has achieved. The frontier town was then peopled with Incas and the Communist method instituted of having each person work a certain number of days for the king and a certain number of days for the common good, with all products warehoused against a day of need.

These were the people against whom Pizarro led his 165 adven-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Revere and Dawes Ride Once Again To Warn Patriots Against British

Lights flickered from the belfry of the Old North Church on Salem Street in Boston last night. But there was no Paul Revere on the opposite shore of the Charles to mount his horse and dash off through the countryside to warn of the coming of the British.

The modern version of this 1775 drama doesn't call for night work.

Instead the modern "Paul" and his cast waited for daylight.

And the "countryfolk" already were well awake when "Paul," played by First Sergt. Irving L. Moore, of the Massachusetts National Guard, and "William Dawes," played by Sergt. Edward C. Parr, came galloping by today.

In fact, a very large number of the inhabitants of Boston, Roxbury, Cambridge, Belmont, Brookline, Arlington, Medford, Somerville, Concord, and Lexington were anxiously waiting along the routes taken by these two messengers long before they arrived.

The annual celebration of the Paul Revere Ride and the Battles of Lexington and Concord was launched this morning under clear skys. Following appropriate exercises, the two riders, with military escort, pranced off on their errands at 10 o'clock, "Revere" from North Square and "Dawes" from Eliot Square.

The message given to Revere in Boston by Mayor Frederick M. Mansfield was carried on from Lexington to Concord by "Dr. Samuel Prescott." "Revere" and "Dawes," however, accompanied him on this last lap.

Studying Ways to Improve National Defense

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Committee Named by Secretary of War

Members Hold First Meeting in Washington, With Secretary George H. Dern. Left to Right (Seated)—Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of Army Air Corps; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Newton D. Baker, Former Secretary of War, Chairman; George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Deputy Chief of Staff; Dr. George W. Lewis, Director of Aeronautical Research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Maj.-Gen. George S. Simonds, Commandant, Army War College. Rear Row, Left to Right—Brig.-Gen. John W. Gulick, U. S. A.; Maj. James H. Doolittle, Expert Flier and Engineer; Edgar S. Gorrell, Motor Car President; Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, Assistant Chief of Staff; Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, Transatlantic Flier.

Komonen Wins B. A. A. Marathon

Kelley Second; Finn Sprints to Tape in Annual Classic

By the Associated Press

Dave Komonen from the little mining town of Sudbury, Ont., won the thirty-eighth annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon today. Pawson, Henigan and "Whitey" Michelsen, favorites or former winners, had dropped out at the end of 17 miles.

Komonen was running strong at the finish and his time was 2h. 32m. 53 4-5s.

Komonen is a blocky Finn, who finished second in last year's race. He has won the United States Marathon and the 25-kilometer titles.

Johnny Kelley of North Medford, who had dogged Komonen throughout the race, finished second. Komonen had put on such a burst of speed nearing the finish that he had left Kelley far behind. The little Medford Irishman finally looked behind him, saw that he was in no danger of being beaten out for second place and then took his time finishing. His time was 2h. 36m. 50 2-5s.

Canadian Receives Cup

Both Komonen and Kelley were given ovations by the cheering thousands at the finish. Among those who greeted the runners was Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

The Canadian was given time enough to catch his breath before receiving the silver cup and laurel wreath that is the reward for finishing 25 miles and 385 yards of running in front.

Third was Bill Steiner of New York, a man with a great record for long distances but who found the going too hard for him today. His time was 2h. 40m. 29 1-5s.

One hundred and ninety-three men, long on wind and leg, started over the highways Boston-bound from Hopkinton promptly on the stroke of 12 noon on the long grind of 26 miles and 385 yards.

All the old favorites were in the pack as it got under way: "Whitey" Michelsen, Dave Komonen, Clarence De Mar, Willie Kyronen, Dick Wilding. And of course, the young generation of plodders, Willie Steiner, Johnny Kelley, Alex Burnside and Leslie Pawson.

The only outstanding entry missing was Lloyd Longman of Toronto, chosen "the most likely to succeed" among the Canadian entries.

Weather Conditions Ideal

Weather conditions were ideal at the start, but there was a promise of bothersome heat before the long trek was over. There were blue skies and a light wind; but the uphill and downhill plodding against the increasing warmth of the sun's rays on the paved highways was expected to take their toll.

Naturally all the candidates had their eyes on the record of 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s., made by Pawson last year.

The pack headed for the first checking point, at Ashland station two miles away. There is a slight down grade between Hopkinton and Ashland. The old-timers picked their places as the crowd strung out, saving their energy for the long uphill climbs before them while the youngsters spurted out in front.

Among those in the center of the group were such wise runners as Paul DeBruyn of the Greman-American A. C., of New York, winner two years ago, and likeable Jimmy Henigan of Medford, Mass., winner

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For Cup and Crown—and Cheers

By the Associated Press

Order of finish for 26-mile 385-yard race:

1. Dave Komonen, Frood Mine A. A., Sudbury, Ont. ..... 2h. 32m. 53 4/5s.
2. John A. Kelley, North Medford Club, Medford ..... 2h. 36m. 50 2/5s.
3. William Steiner, German-American A. C., New York ..... 2h. 40m. 29 1/5s.
4. Alexander Burnside, Monarch A. C., Toronto ..... 2h. 44m. 32s.
5. Karl Koski, Finnish-American A. C., New York ..... 2h. 44m. 52s.
6. Gordon A. Norman, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly ..... 2h. 45m.
7. William F. McMahon, Fairlawn A. C., Pawtucket, R. I. ..... 2h. 45m. 19s.
8. Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto 2h. 46m. 06 1/5s.
9. David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., New York ..... 2h. 48m. 08 2/5s.
10. William P. Molloy, North Medford Club, Medford ..... 2h. 48m. 56s.

LAST YEAR'S WINNER AND TIME

Leslie S. Pawson, Fairlawn A. C., Pawtucket, R. I. ..... 2h. 31m. 01 3/5s.

Attempt of Japan To Master Orient Seen by Peiping

Official Paper Says Tokyo Has Dared World in Barring Aid to China

PEIPING, China, April 19 (AP)—North China's reaction to Japan's hands-off China pronouncement indicated today that Chinese of this region see in the declaration a direct challenge to other powers.

Voicing of Chinese viewpoint on the Japanase restatement of policy toward China, announced in Tokyo, the official Peiping Chronicle said today.

"Here is an entirely naked Japanese bid for overlordship of the whole Orient.

"Tokyo's declaration is a warning to China not to borrow money elsewhere and to other countries not to lend.

"It is a direct embargo upon any attempt by China to prepare to defend itself and a challenge to the rest of the world to dare to afford help to this end."

The Japanese legation declined to comment.

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—The British Government expects an immediate clarification from its Ambassador in Tokyo of the reported Japanese Foreign Office warning to the world to keep its hands off China and the threat to resort to force to carry out this policy.

This expectation was announced at the Foreign Office where it was learned that no official communication had been received from Japan on the subject.

British official circles said they regarded as unwarranted alleged Japanese fears that the United States, Great Britain or other powers would seize upon special influence in China.

A Japanese ban on international aid to China, it was held, would be

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Things Present

If you have a friend who is a farmer, send him today's Monitor with "Four Seed Bags Equal One Bedsheet" marked. Editorial Page.

William Dana Orcutt was once invited to join a tour of the spots popularized in the writings of Dickens—the tour to be conducted by the great writer's son. Mr. Orcutt relates his experiences on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, another Parable of Safed the Sage, and more Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Iron and Steel In Britain Join As United Front

Industry Pools Issues to Recapture Its Home Market

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19—National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, representing all blast furnaces and rolling mills in Great Britain, in a meeting here today, agreed by a 4-to-1 majority to adopt a system of rationalization upon a nation-wide basis. Mr. James Henderson, who presided, speaking afterward, described this decision as the most "important which the British iron and steel industry has ever taken in its history."

The effects are twofold, to enable this industry to act as a single unit in negotiations for securing outside markets, and also to enable such elimination of uneconomic units to take place in Britain as to increase efficiency and enable production costs to be reduced.

It thus fulfills conditions laid down by the British Government for continuing the existing protective tariff under which this industry already has been enabled to recapture in large measure the home market which had previously been passing to foreign competitors.

Editor Feared Scoop Was Too Good To Last—And It Was

WENATCHEE, Wash.—For weeks Mr. Sidney Jackson, editor of the newly-established Grand Coulee News, weekly publication at the Grand Coulee Dam, hoped for a news break which would come on press day so he could scoop the daily papers of the State which have press connections at the dam site.

Then one day—on press day—the desired wishes of the young editor suddenly appeared about to be fulfilled. A great slide of hundreds of thousands of yards of dirt came down from the west channel of the Columbia where excavation work for abutments has been under way and paralyzed operations temporarily, buried equipment, but miraculously failed to injure any of the workmen.

Editor Jackson rushed to the dam site, covered the important news from all angles, and hurried back to his little plant to get the story into print. It was his first big scoop, and to the embryonic publisher, it seemed too good to be true.

And it was!

When he reached his print shop, Mr. Jackson discovered that the slide which had stopped work on the west bank of the river also had broken the power lines which furnish the current for his press, leaving the plant crippled, and blasting his fervent hopes for that one big scoop.

Experts Warn U.S. That Debts Must Be Pared

Declare Interest Charge Is Rapidly Nearing an Unbearable Total

Stress Huge Waste

Advise That Borrowed Funds Must Produce More Wealth and Not Remain Static

The approximate $170,000,000,000 debt load of the United States, estimated at about 70 per cent of the total national wealth, either must be permanently reduced or managed on the principle that debts must create new and useful values, according to a symposium of economic experts and business leaders.

This debt, which has elicited unremitting attention from those attempting to put the nation on a stable basis, exacts an interest or service charge equal to 18 per cent of the annual national income. In addition to easing the debt load, the economists recognize the necessity for reducing the interest burden, which is somewhere in the neighborhood of $12,000,000,000 annually.

About $32,000,000,000 has been estimated by some economists as debt that served no useful purpose and therefore should have never been contracted. Because Jones must pay off his mortgage with dollars worth $1.45 instead of with dollars worth an even $1 as he intended and because businesses and governments are compelled to raise 45 cents on every dollar for which they did not contract, the issue of the fluctuating debt is regarded as a paramount factor in the planning of a controlled economy.

One Way to Avoid Debts

Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing at the Harvard business school, in this paper recently proposed that the issue be solved by avoiding debt, in favor of a pay-as-you-go policy. He proposed that long-term commitments of businesses, homeowners and governments be drastically curtailed.

Economists and business leaders, including Mr. Silas H. Strawn, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, have made answer to Dr. Copeland's solution. They agree in general with the theory that debts should be reduced, but they refuse to agree with Dr. Copeland's central thesis, which was: "Since the economic factors cannot be sufficiently stabilized to assure a stable debt, keep out of debt."

The consensus of the answers was that American ingenuity can so stabilize the other economic factors that debts can likewise be made stable and credit may continue to serve all useful and productive ends. The economists, replying, in general chose to believe that by controlling the credit supply, by putting the banks on a federal basis as in Europe, by breaking down monopolistic control of prices, by averting war or by reforming the productive structure debts may be made honest for both creditors and debtors.

Would Starve Bad Risks

Particularly pertinent was the suggestion of Dr. Herbert D. Simpson, professor of public finance at Northwestern University, who contended the services of good debt should not be abandoned because bad debt caused trouble. The solution, he indicated, was to establish some system of credit control whereby certain categories of productive debts could be nourished while starving out those categories that add no value and hence cannot pay their way.

Dr. H. C. Simons, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, agreed that governments and business should finance themselves as much as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis but added that no policies as "to money, banking and debts, however, can possibly suffice unless genuinely competitive conditions are restored at least in the basic industries now dominated by needlessly large ownership units."

Mr. Strawn considered each specific proposal of Dr. Copeland. To the professor's suggestion that governments finance themselves on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, Mr. Strawn contended this would be unjust, since several generations enjoyed public improvements. The costs of these improvements should therefore be spread out over a long period of time, he contended.

Favors Both Stock and Bonds

He also took issue with Dr. Copeland's suggestion that industry finance itself with stock instead of bonds. It is necessary that both type of securities be marketed, he insisted, in order to satisfy the judgment of the investors, some of whom prefer to take the risks attendant upon stock and others want only the security promised in bonds.

To the theory that persons should in the main save up and buy their homes outright instead of with mortgage money, Dr. Strawn declared he accorded with this view, but averred it would be impossible to persuade the average man to its merit. For the average man regards a mortgage as the only way he can purchase a home and enjoy it before the final payment is made.

Mr. Henry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, agreed enthusiastically with Dr. Copeland's main thesis. He suggested the only way he could see that the pay-as-you-go

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Roosevelt Between Two Fires As Opponents of New Deal Strive Against Its Defenders

President's Ability to Win Compromises Tested by Demands of Conservatives and Extremists on Government's Place in Business

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—Today's news from congressional and governmental sources presented to the country a picture of President Roosevelt seeking moderation, concession and compromise in the midst of an angry turmoil of extremist demands—on the one hand from conservatives demanding abolition of the New Deal and on the other from inflationists, silverites, laborites, and everyone else dissatisfied with the extent of the New Deal.

While Congress, in its enthusiasm for silver, released bank deposits and inflation, threatened to strain the President's legislative leadership and perhaps break it again as it did over veterans' benefits, the liberal wing of the Administration was battling at the White House for a gigantic housing scheme, which conservatives want to scrap completely.

In every instance Mr. Roosevelt seems to be caught between fires of those who want to wipe out all that has been done, and those who want to go farther. But, considering the Roosevelt genius for espousing neither side in a dispute, the chances of working out middle of the road solutions are considered at least hopeful. There was no reason to think that on any of the present issues wholehearted Presidential support could be claimed for either side.

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Scene of Battle: For several days to come the struggle between opposing factions will take place at the White House itself. Today it is housing and silver. Tomorrow the Wagner bill and the railroad labor. In the meantime some method must be evolved for getting around the tax bill impasse created by the coconut oil levy which is inacceptable to the White House.

Then something more may have to be done about closed banks if the promise to liberalize RFC policy proves insufficient. It seems a dizzy whirl with no one quite sure what is the purpose or what the means of it all.

In this mad scramble is being worked out a legislative program of sorts. And in it also the Administration is feeling its way from Left to Right—perhaps preparing for a definite moderation of its original position—a little to the "Left of Center" to accord with shifting public sentiment.

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Bank Deposits—Out: Every possible effort is being made to stave off the McLeod bank pay-off bill, with the promise of a liberalization of RFC policy toward closed bank assets. Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia is given credit for initiating this move which may save the Administration's day although it was originally an attack on its behavior.

Aroused by the Senator's assertion that it was not taking full advantage of its power to aid closed banks, a review of every closed bank case has been ordered. If enough frozen money can be released by this procedure it may reduce the pressure behind the McLeod bill. But the fact remains that millions of American citizens still have money tied up in closed banks. And every one of them could use it conveniently. It is one of the most powerful arguments the Administration has yet faced.

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Bank Deposits—In: But while the country wants to get out its frozen money it is simultaneously pouring ever increasing sums back into what open banks there are. According to unofficial estimates gathered here the total of unrestricted bank deposits has mounted by approximately $4,000,000,000 since the bank holiday. Every week continues to show a total increase of deposits over withdrawals. Total unrestricted deposits are now estimated at $44,000,000,000. Credit reserves are being built up. The question is how long they will remain in retirement.

♪ ♪ ♪

Anti-New Deal: Just 159 years ago today the good townspeople of Lexington, Mass., fired the shot which eventually broke Britain's hold over its rebellious colonies. Today the good townspeople of Lexington fired a verbal shot at the New Deal which some persons here in the capital and many throughout the country undoubtedly hope will break its hold over the country. The latest shot was in the form of a petition to Congress protesting against legislation curbing constitutional rights.

♪ ♪ ♪

Controlling Utilities: Suspicion that public utilities may still have some influence in the United States Congress as well as in the New York State Legislature was raised today by Representative E. E. Cox (D.)) of Georgia, because the House Judiciary Committee drew the teeth from a Senate bill curbing utilities in court procedures. The Senate bill would have prohibited utilities from carrying appeal from orders of state administration boards to federal courts. The House committee removed this inhibition. To Mr. Cox the substitute was "a kiss on the cheek and a pat on the back," for the utilities.

♪ ♪ ♪

Disarmament: Foreign affairs inject themselves with considerable difficulty into Washington news these days so absorbed is everyone with the domestic situation. But the complete collapse of disarmament negotiations in Europe did make itself felt at least around the State Department and White House.

Officials evidence considerable concern over the impasse which has developed between France and Germany and agree that the French communication has thrown all further disarmament moves back on the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference scheduled to meet at Geneva on May 23. What it means to the United States no one quite knows as yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Still Stills: "Bootlegging" isn't as some critics of prohibition claimed it would be, a thing of the past.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, describes illicit liquor manufacturing as still "a very husky business." Mr. Morgenthau's description was made in connection with an announcement that the force of 700 employees now running down bootleg liquor traffic will be expanded to about 1500 when the prohibiton unit in the Department of Justice is combined with the Treasury force on May 10.

"Manufacturing of illicit liquor," Mr. Morgenthau declared, "seems to be a very husky business. I hope they hit it and hit it hard." Pointing to the size of this racket, he said the Treasury had seized 73 stills of 239-gallon average capacity; 7000 gallons of spirits; and 173,000 gallons of mash, in the last week. About 84 arrests were made.

On all the illicit liquor that is manufactured and sold the Government loses the much needed revenue that loomed large in the arguments of those who favored repeal.

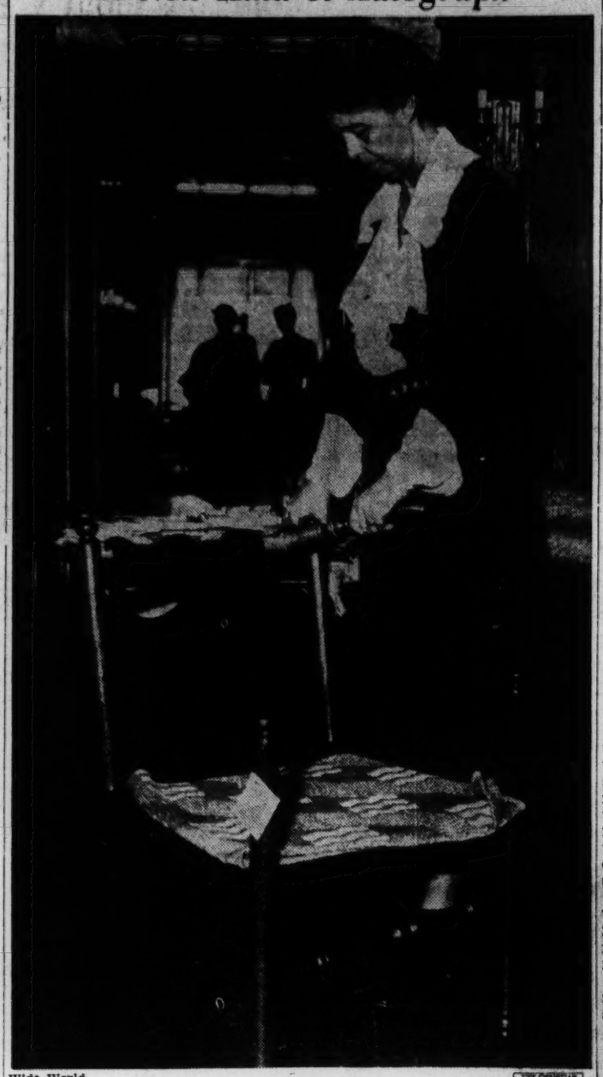
♪ ♪ ♪

Blossom Festival: Several thousand Washingtonians and visitors left their beds before the accustomed time this morning to watch the dawn come up through the Japanese cherry blossoms around the Tidal Basin.

They ushered in the Cherry Blossom Festival which will last the next three days. They came in cars, on foot, and on horseback to listen to spring songs by the Marine Band and watch young women dancers in airy garb. Officials gave speeches declaring the festival officially open.

Festivities will last through Saturday and will include crowning of Miss Eleanor Roosevelt as Cherry Blossom Queen, a horse show, and air circus with army and navy planes performing, a parade, a presentation of The Mikado and a final wind-up ball. Each night the blossoms will be illuminated by artificial moonlight, that the hours for enjoying them may be lengthened. The blossoms are expected to have all fluttered to the ground about the same time that the official celebration comes to an end.

A New Kind of Autograph



Wide World

Mrs. Roosevelt Brands Chair From Her Factory

Yesterday She Opened Sale of Furniture Made by Her Val-Kill Craftsmen in Old American Designs.

Mrs. Roosevelt Lauds Puerto Rico For Relief Work

Urges Better Conditions in East Side Colony of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19 — The thought of coöperation and mutual helpfulness existing among Puerto Ricans was praised by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, in an address at a dinner of the Puerto Rican community committee of the Welfare Council here last night. She declared that the same spirit of neighborly helpfulness which the American people are showing to those in need, obtains today on the island and appealed to Puerto Rican leaders in New York City to coöperate with New York City health and welfare officials in improving conditions in the big Puetro Rican colony in the Upper Manhattan East Side.

The sugar plantations furnish the major part of the work there, and this lasts only five months out of the year, she said, and those so working usually were employed only two or three days a week. For the rest of the time there is nothing for these workers to do, she added.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had the greatest admiration for the effort the Puerto Ricans were making under present economic conditions, and especially did she praise their financial support of education. "I think that out of their total revenues they pay one-half for education, and this is not sufficient to educate half the children," she added.

She deplored the underpay of the women's major trade there, which is needle work, and said that "while in the aggregate it appears delightful and fairly well compensated, I don't think it brings in adequate income for even a moderate standard of living as we would look at it."

Mrs. Roosevelt's address followed a busy day for her here. In the afternoon she spoke at the Spence School before 400 senior students from several private girls' schools, emphasizing her belief that "every girl should do something to pay her own way in the world."

New Yorker Spends $3000 to Regain $5.40 On Phone Bill—Meter Service Urged

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The complaint of a telephone subscriber that he was overcharged on his monthly bills today has the support of a jury verdict here and is forwarding among thousands of other subscribers the proposal that the company be required to install meters to record telephone calls just as electric and gas service is measured.

Dr. Alton A. Smahl is the victorious plaintiff to whom a jury awarded a verdict of $5.40 against the New York Telephone Company in Central Jury Court yesterday. The moral victory, Dr. Smahl believes, is well worth while, although it cost him about $3000 in time and cash and a seven-year fight to win it.

When Dr. Smahl decided in 1927 that his telephone service was costing him more than it should for the number of calls he made, he appealed to the Public Service Commission. But month after month his visits to the commissioner were fruitless, his protest being met with the statement that the commission was helpless, since it was obliged to accept the telephone company's records.

Then Dr. Smahl worked out an arrangement to check the number of telephone calls he made. He recorded every call he dialed from his office, and permitted no one else to use the telephone. Padlocks on the dials of his main telephone and his extension prevented their being used to make calls during his absence. The padlocks did not interfere with incoming calls, however.

Dr. Smahl told Municipal Judge George L. Genung that his bill last June, the first month he kept his record, was $1.10 too high; in July the over-charge was 35 cents; in September, $1.40; October, $1.50, and November, $1.05. He paid his bills each month with the over charge deducted until the company discontinued his telephone service on Jan. 24, 1934. Then he paid the contested amounts and start suit.

The judge and jury listened attentively to the evidence for two days. Then the six jurors retired, deliberated for an hour and returned to the court room with a verdict for the plantiff.

Pennsylvania Gas Net

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corp. for 1933 had net income of $560,893 compared with $429,160 in 1932.

Attempt of Japan To Master Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

a direct violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and other agreements to which Japan has adhered.

The Nine-Power Treaty, it was pointed out, allows the powers "to provide the fullest opportunity to China to develop herself" and "to use their influence for equal opportunity for commerce" in China, but bars them from seeking any special privileges.

It was also pointed out that Japan agreed to collaborate in any financing with Great Britain, the United States and France under the 1920 bankers' consortium.

Furthermore, experts of the League of Nations have been invited to assist in the reconstruction of China since the creation of the Chinese National Economic Council in 1931 It was indicated that any move by Japan to curb these activities would be opposed by Great Britain.

Note Exchange Expected By Washington Observers

WASHINGTC", April 19 (AP)—Japan's "restatement and clarification of policy toward China"—in its incomplete form as contained in press dispatches from Tokyo—loomed today as a possible major issue in Far Eastern affairs.

No official communication of the text of the purported document has been received at the State Department, either through Ambassador Hiroshi Saito or from Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo, and Administration officials declined to make any official comment.

Unofficial and well-informed observers of Far Eastern affairs, however—on this basis of press dispatches—expressed the opinion that "the new China policy" contained the potentialities of becoming a restatement, on a greatly enlarged field, of Japan's famous "21 demands on China."

If the document is transmitted to Washington and other world capitals as an official Japanese communication, and the text is as purported in dispatches, it would mean—observers said—the beginning of a new and highly important exchange of diplomatic notes, with far-reaching effects on the foreign policies of the world powers.

Strike Tide Reaches Akron

AKRON, Ohio, April 19 (AP)—Five hundred employees of the American Hard Rubber Company were on strike today as the wave of local labor unrest reached Akron's rubber industry. The workers are demanding higher wages and union recognition.

LaGuardia Sheared Of More Economies By N. Y. Legislators

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The New York Legislature has pointers to give even Congress on devious parliamentary procedure, was the way Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia took the news today that his city economy program, already thoroughly emasculated of its major phases, had sustained one more blow from the Democratic law-makers. This came in the defeat of the bill to extend the pay-cuts and payless furlough provisions of the main measure to custodial and administrative jobs in the Board of Education. Savings under it were integrated in the economy total of the main bill and an iron-clad agreement reached that it would be passed. The custodial bill required 100 votes in assembly and got 71.

"It is just as if you came in here and told me the sun did not rise today," Mayor LaGuardia replied to a query on the defeat of the bill. "I don't remember anything like this in 14 years of congressional experience. I am learning things from this Legislature I never knew before, and I have served under some great parliamentarians."

Meanwhile another example of "working" the city pay roll was in the departmental calendar today in the case of Mr. Stanley J. McCarty, who was named an assistant supervisor of markets in 1929. Mr. McCarty has had 536 days off since then, and two weeks after he was appointed went to work as a subway track foreman at $214 a month. His city salary was raised from $1800 to $1980 and he is still holding the subway job. So far this year he had not asked for any days off, but his work record came to light when he applied for a six months' leave of absence without pay to go into the trucking business.

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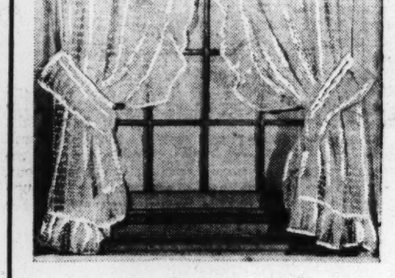

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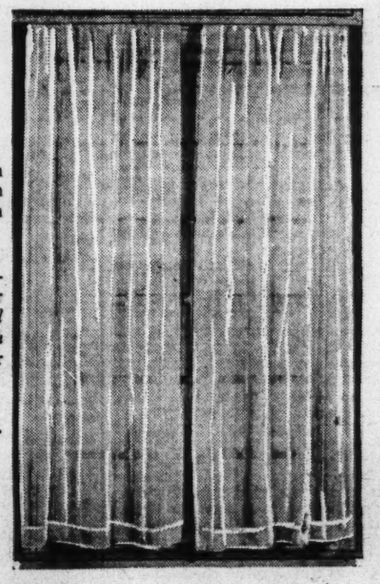

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Peru Stands at Crossroads Between Strong Nationalism And Continued Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

turers in 1535, conquering some 11,000,000 persons. The conquistadors, then and later, came not to settle and colonize, but to get rich quick and take the gold home to Spain.

Treasures in Museum

The Peru which was can be seen here and there. In the Inca Museum in Lima, for instance, there is pottery of rare beauty, fabrics woven with 300 threads to the inch, whereas modern art has not gone beyond 125, utensils and articles reflecting a high grade of civilization.

In the Torre-Tagle Palace may be seen the Peru of "the colony," the period of which Spanish descendants speak so frequently and with such pride. The palace, which was the home of the viceroy, is magnificent, stately, and yet charming. It has balustrades of polished native wood, which "never will wear out," tiled floors and walls, brocaded paneling, a carved wood balcony with wooden shutters through which the ladies of the household looked at the world, and a huge lion's head in the main courtyard with balances on which to measure the Spanish King's portion of gold and silver.

If an escaping prisoner from the town touched the great chain across the courtyard he was free. There are still some chairs and chests showing the grandeur of the palace as it was, and within this background the foreign minister has his offices and does his work.

View of Port and Mountains

The Perricholi Palace also dates back to the time of viceroys, built by one of them for a favorite and still lovely today, a tiny playhouse with its minute drawing-room, its terraces and flat roof, its formal gardens and swimming pool and summer house. From the roof there is a magnificent view down to Callao, the port, and up to the encircling mountains.

A regiment of the guard now lives there and in the gardens where rustling silks and fluttering fans and silvery laughter once reigned, today a corps of soldiers may be seen, stolid, slow, learning its ABC's from a blackboard. But modernity does not hide courtliness. The officer, who acts as guide, patched, worn, gives a whispered order and there appears a great bouquet of crimson dahlias with starry stalks of heavy-scented jasmine which he gives to the visitor.

But there is little of the beauty of the past in the shops today. Mexican Indians have retained the handcraft of the past in basketry and lacquer work, in silver, in glass, in a dozen clever ways, but whatever the Incas of the old régime may have done, the Spanish conquest has left few traces in the work of the people today. The Indians live with their goats and chickens, a cow or a pig all huddled under one thatched roof.

There is practically no handcraft. And so the shops in town sell Japanese fans and German rubber dolls, cotton stockings, cotton handkerchiefs, or calico prints from the United States. The visitor will look in vain for much silver or gold or pottery of modern times, although in Arequipa he will find handwoven llama wool.

Competition in Telegrams

But that does not mean that the visitor is deprived of shopping. It may take bargaining to send so prosaic a thing as a cable. "Twenty-eight sole, Señorita," says the representative of one cable office firmly, while a few steps away at another office the man says, "Sixteen sole." The same "slight miscalculation" may be made in trains, which since they run only once or twice a week can cause considerable inconvenience.

Prosperous years brought about the erection of a big hotel in Lima, a hotel with huge dining rooms, red brocade, crystal chandeliers. But today all but one-third of it is curtained off. And with the morning breakfast tray comes a paper cut carefully in half.

But one who judges Peru by its outward evidences will not have "tasted" the real country. Here, more than perhaps in some other countries, one needs to go into the homes of aristocrats, to encounter the enthusiasm of young politicians, to touch the faithfulness of Indian servants.

"Please take me back, Señor," says the cook to the American business man whose wife has gone home for a visit.

"Oh, yes," she will agree, "I do like that place you got for me, but it is not the same as working for you."

She offers to work merely for the price of her food, no wages. Finally she wins a reluctant promise that she may be "permitted" to clean the apartment on her Sundays off from her present place of employment, and the minute the wife returns she is back beaming in the kitchen which seems to her her own.

Surprise for Head of House

Servants have a way of saving their wages to buy a "surprise for the master," and there are tears in the kitchen when the mistress fails to warn the head of the house to be "surprised" since the turkey or goose or cake is not of her ordering.

In the hear of Lima people indulge in the custom of keeping chickens on their roofs so that everyone wakes at daylight with the crowing of cocks. On the other hand the Country Club is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings on the west coast, and here one can play tennis with little pickaninnies to pick up the balls, play golf, or dance, as people do in New York or Los Angeles or London.

For the winter Peruvians move up to Chosicka above the cool breezes of the city and above the fogs which hem it in during the winter months. Lima, of course, is seldom really warm due to the Humboldt current which washes the whole west coast of South America. On a warm Sunday the beach at Herradura looks like Coney Island or Jones Beach and no one seems to mind the fact that the prison on the island of San Lorenzo is in full view.

For other recreation there is the possibility of hiring an "auto carril" which seats four persons, a little handcar running on the railroad tracks independent of the slow once or twice a week schedule of the regular trains. And then every day there is the cinema which newspaper advertisements faithfully chronicle as to whether it is for adults or children or both, or "not adapted to senoritas." Then there is always the lottery with importunate beggars selling tickets on every corner.

The Chinese restaurants are favorite places for eating late at night, and Leon, at his restaurant, gives his old customers a book, in which the purchases are set down. During the first few months of his use of the book the patron gets 10 per cent off of his bill, and later he receives a deduction of 15 per cent. One customer is fond of telling the story that he borrowed five Peruvian pounds and when he came to pay it back received a 15 per cent reduction on this as well as on his restaurant bills.

An "urgent ironing" of suits costs three pesos fifty at the hotel and "passengers" are further advised of these "obligations," "to economize the electric light, not to let water run to waste without necessity, and to observe due morality in general."

Buy for Day Only

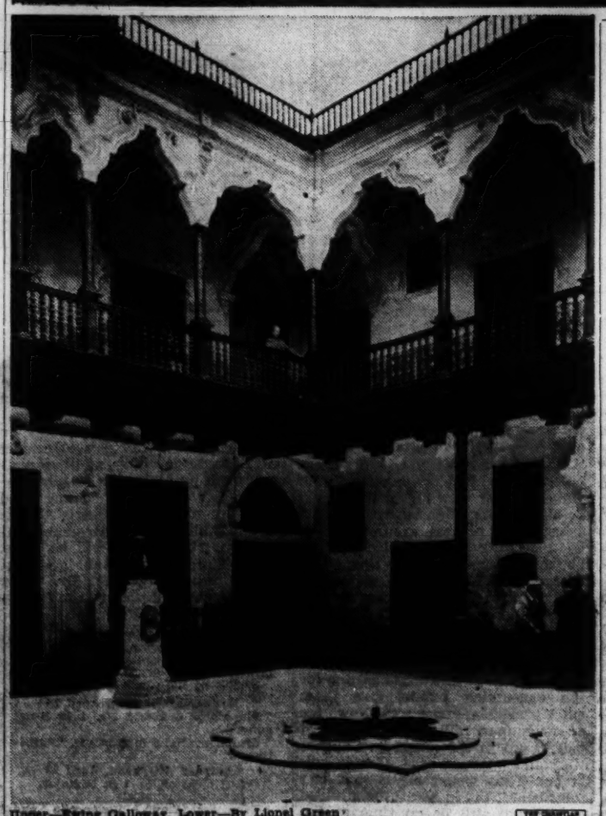
As in other southern countries where refrigeration is little known one buys for the day only, an egg, a few pennies worth of carrots, three potatoes. And in some houses where there is refrigeration the buying still goes on on a small scale otherwise the servants may carry off the surplus to their own homes.

The get-rich-quick policy of Pizarro has not been forgotten, I discovered, while viewing the bones of conquistador. The attendant pocketed my 20-centavo piece and then brought out his hand with an air of great surprise, showing an Italian lira. Lack of familiarity with Peruvian money had led me to scrutinize my benefaction carefully so I told him that the lira was not of my giving. He knew it. I smiled. He smiled. We both smiled.

And the same genial grin came on the face of the Indian woman, baby in the shawl on her back, two baskets of "paltas" or alligator pears in her hands, who jumped at the sound of the "gringo" automobile, told the driver in rapid Spanish that he had "scared her out of her wits" and then waved the car by with a smile. Not a sign of irritability. No annoyance that some people ride in cars while she walks so heavily laden. She and all the others, in cars or out, are warned to be careful by the monument on the road between Lima and Callao surmounted by a wrecked Ford car.

But the smile is the saving grace of Peru. It excuses much. It overlooks much. It outlasts poverty and hardship. It surmounts difficulties and problems. And it melts the heart of the visitors and inspires affection and respect.

Modern Peru Keeps Colonial Touch



Upper—Ewing Galloway. Lower—By Lionel Green

Golf Played in Regal Setting

Upper—Country Club at Lima. Lower—Interior of Torre-Tagle Palace, Home of Viceroy in Period of "the Colony."

Munitions Inquiry Is in Strong Hands Of Senate Group

Pope of Idaho Is Expected to Head List of Seven Just Appointed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—The Senate's investigation of the manufacture of arms and munitions—expected to be one of the high lights of the capital this summer and fall—will be in the hands of the former Democratic Mayor of Boise, Idaho. Senator James P. Pope, according to the make-up of the special committee announced today by the Vice-President.

With Senator Pope on the committee will be six other senators, including the two Republicans primarily responsible for the investigations, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan.

The Senate resolution passed last week provides for a comprehensive survey of the munitions-making business in all its phases alleged in many quarters to foment and prolong wars, and provides $15,000 for the work.

The committee named today follows: Senator Pope, chairman; Senator Homer T. Bone, (D.) of Washington; Senator Bennett C. Clark (D.) of Missouri; Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas; Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.) of New Jersey; Senator Vandenberg and Nye.

For its purpose the committee named by the Vice-President is considered very strong. It includes a number of the younger men of the Senate like Senators Pope and Bone, whose past history in public affairs has indicated ability to investigate and get to the bottom of knotty subjects.

Senator Pope said today that the committee would be called soon to discuss procedure and to name a permanent chairman. In all probability this will be Senator Pope himself. He favors beginning hearings as soon as the necessary research and investigation is complete. This is also the attitude of Senator Nye, who believes, however, that it will take most of the summer for the agents of the committee to gather requisite material.

Senators Nye and Vandenberg have insisted that peace efforts are being jeopardized by an "international munitions lobby" and have followed their attack on the commercial motive in war with the proposal that a 100 per cent income tax should be automatically clapped down upon the country in the event of hostilities. This, they declare, would take the profit motive out of war, as recommended by the War Policies Commission of 1931-32.

Votes on Constitution

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 19 (AP)—Uruguay voted today on a new constitution which would centralize power in the hands of President Terra. Early balloting was light and was regarded as predominantly favorable.

Flowers to Rout Tin Cans On Chicago's Littered Lots

Jobless Women to Rid Unsightly Spots of Trash and Transform Them to Beauty Spots, Blooming and Fragrant

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Combining work for unemployed women with a wholesale beautifying of Chicago's vacant lots, a new relief project here promises to replace tin cans with petunias and to put baseball diamonds where junk used to be.

Women CWA workers have just completed an inventory of the city's 15,000 vacant spaces, with notes about the condition of each. Now, in the navy pier headquarters of the Chicago bureau of public welfare, these women, numbering about 100, are preparing to send out 200 men relief workers to clear a good number of these lots for spring planting or playground use, with the consent of their owners.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey, public welfare commissioner of Chicago, originated the project, and it is being carried out under her direction by Miss Della E. Brandon, who has had extensive experience with municipal and war-time gardens here and in Gary, Ind. Funds are now being provided by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Miss Brandon's plan is to train the women on her staff to become garden councillors for Chicago and to set up a garden advisory service in her office.

Any person living in Chicago may write or telephone to the Department of Public Welfare, Navy Pier, and ask for help in starting a garden this spring, Miss Brandon explained. The garden project office will undertake to give personal service to the applicant, even to the extent of supplying seeds and lending tools if necessary.

Once the gardens are started, the project office plans to send out bulletins to those who request them, mimeographed instructions of a timely nature. The staff members will write and prepare these notices, Miss Brandon said. The object is primarily to improve the city while giving work to women, and is entirely separate from the emergency relief gardens which are to be cultivated to increase the food supply of the unemployed.

Pedrazzi Going to Italy

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 19 (By U. P.)—Signor Orazio Pedrazzi, Italian Ambassador, paid a farewell visit to President Alessandri April 17, preparatory to a leave of absence in Italy. The Cuban Minister, likewise bade farewell to the President and to Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga before returning to Cuba.

AMERICA'S GREATEST FAMILY RESORT
OCEAN CITY
NEW JERSEY
Cottages - Apartments
Moderate rentals; long or short season; in a family community free from liquor licenses.
Illustrated Booklet From Bureau of Publicity City Hall
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BY-THE-SEA
NEW JERSEY
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION
Between the ocean and Sunset Lake, combining restful nights. Protected bathing beach. Golfing, pier, recreation center with refined entertainment. Cottages and apartments to meet every whim and Wallet.
Write for Illustrated Booklet
Wildwood Crest, N. J.

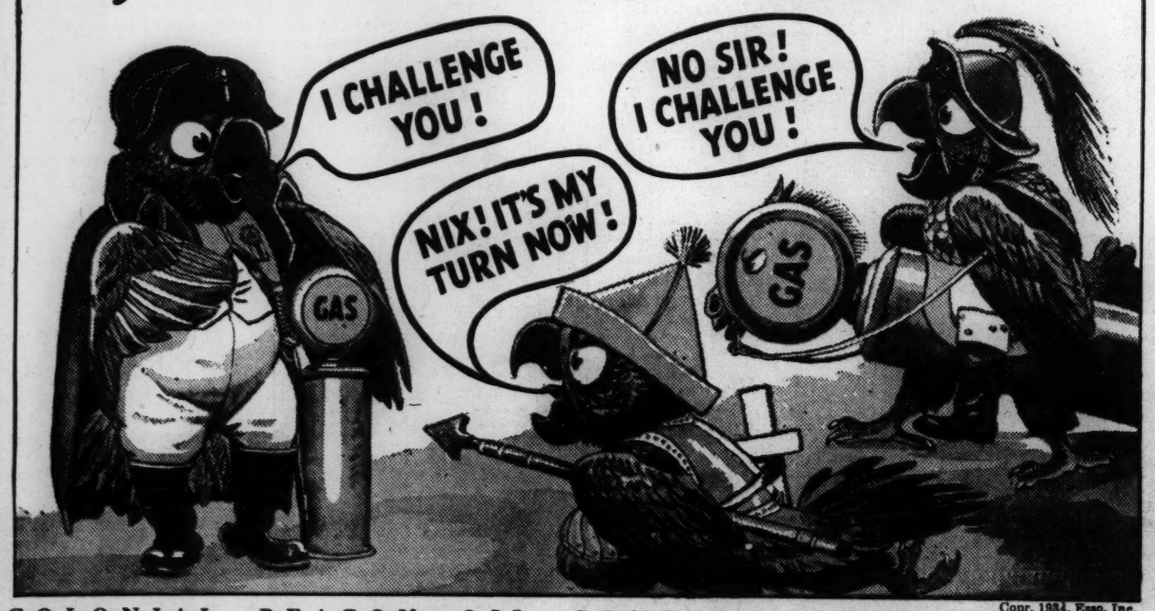
Napoleon issued challenges, but you'll remember, too,
That, finally, to his dismay, he met his Waterloo!
The owl avoids all boasts and claims—he rests his case on facts;
He says: "Try Essolene yourself and you'll KNOW how it acts!"

BUY AT THIS SIGN
This sign identifies 30,000 Esso Stations and Dealers from Maine to Louisiana who represent the services and products of the world's leading oil organization.

We invite you to compare Essolene with any other motor fuel. Make your own test . . in your own car . . in your own way. Try a tankful today and notice the difference. See for yourself why Essolene guarantees smoother performance.

[Essolube Motor Oil in the crankcase enables Essolene to do its best]

AT REGULAR GASOLINE PRICE
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance



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PENCIL MARKS WASH OFF
LIKE NEW AGAIN WITH SOAP AND WATER
FINGER MARKS WASH OFF
STEAM DOES NOT HARM

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Walls and woodwork painted with Sherwin-Williams Semi-Lustre are kept color-fresh and new looking—with soap and water. Repeated washing does not dull their color nor dim their lustre. That's why this *special* formula finish is *ideal* for kitchens, bathrooms, halls, play rooms, stairways, laundry rooms, basements, stores, schools, public buildings, etc. Your choice of twelve appealing pastel shades—all of them inexpensive. See your dealer. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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FREE. "The Home Decorator," 44 pages, 79 color schemes, 111 painting hints by Betty Wood. Get your copy at your dealer's or write us. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Dept. M, Cleveland, O.

Richman Brothers Clothes

Welcome Back TO QUALITY

DURING the past few months we've had the pleasure of welcoming back many familiar faces that we haven't seen for a long time.

Some frankly admitted that they "fell" for so-called "bargains" that looked good but didn't wear so good. They're cured.

Some practiced "economy" at the expense of appearance. They, too, have learned it doesn't pay.

We're glad to see so many of our old friends and customers coming back to us for their clothes. It repays us for sticking to quality and proves once more that in the long run, quality is the best policy.

The same old price of $22.50 still gives you unrestricted choice of any Richman Brothers suit or topcoat

JUNIOR SUITS with 2 pairs of trousers $18.50	Exceptional TROUSER VALUES $2.75 to $6.00

Factory to You • • No Middleman's Profit

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A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 62 STORES IN 57 CITIES
STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

BOSTON, MASS.	SCRANTON, PA.	WHEELING, W. VA.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.	ERIE, PA.	NEW CASTLE, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.	JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	ALTOONA, PA.	WASHINGTON, PA.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	JOHNSTOWN, PA.	WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative, Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio.

Hultman Laying Foundation Of Three-Way Attack for Crime

Radio, Teletype and Telephone Combined to Revolutionize Tactics of Law Enforcement While Police Lay Heavier Cable

Boston's police commissioner proposes to go the advocates of radio-equipped police cars one better.

Radio constitutes only a single factor in the triple threat against crime that Mr. Eugene B. Hultman is founding. From the combine-radio, teletype and telephone—the commissioner hopes to pluck a co-ordinated system of policing that promises to revolutionize tactics of enforcing law in large cities.

This pending blow for law and order sounds ambitious. The fact is —it is so ambitious that the commissioner's smile these days is taken to imply a sense of satisfaction at the prospects of silencing critics of his department by a master stroke—one that the public will readily comprehend and appreciate.

While assailants have tried to dislodge him from office, Mr. Hultman has quietly gone about the business of rebuilding the police system. Miles of modernized cable has been laid under city streets, linking 580 police boxes with central headquarters on Berkeley Street, with heavier and more efficient wire, it is said, than any in use in the United States. It is expected to add clarity to voice transmission.

Speed, it is figured, aids the criminal to evade clutches of the law. So high-pressure speed that will beat the criminal at his own game lies at the bottom of the Commissioner's revamping program. Under the proposed setup, the Commissioner can talk through the telephone in his own house to patrolmen in cruising cars all over the city.

A police car chasing bandits into Milton, for instance, can talk back and forth with the Milton police on the road just ahead. A blockade of police cars can, it is claimed, be placed around a given spot within three minutes. Police officials confidently believe it will be so hard for bandits to flee the metropolitan area they will think twice before coming into it.

Suppose, for instance, a bank is held up. The moment the bandits leave, someone rushes to the telephone, calling police headquarters. The voice over the telephone could be switched through 100 police cruising cars by radio. All communications would be flashed through a central office. To enable an officer to talk over the telephone to police cars, the coöperation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is solicited. It necessitates a plug-in contact whereby the telephone system can be linked in with the separate police wires and cables.

Under a law in this city, it is said, police can use any existing poles or underground pipe lines for apprehension of criminals.

On the seventh floor at police headquarters an automatic switchboard and radio broadcasting station is nearing completion. Here, too, is stationed Mr. Timothy A. J. Hayes, director of the police signal service, said to have originated the triple-threat plan. Within a year 80 police cars will be equipped with radio, providing the Federal Government enlists financial support to the tune of an anticipated $350,000.

At this moment, a squad of officers are combing the metropolitan area charting every exit from the city with a view to strengthening blockades against criminals. The criminal in his mad dash to get away uses little known side roads. The police survey will map every existing road, large or small, in the district.

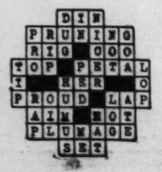
In this business of centralizing police communication there will eventually be a receiving station for radio messages in every community besides at least 100 cruising cars equipped with two-way radio, it is expected. At the same time, pounding keys will send the messages by teletype into district stations equipped with these machines.

NO TIPS
are permitted in our Salon
Madame
Louise Berthelon
424 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Wickersham 2-9585
Combines French artistry with American sanitary methods. The most discriminating will be pleased with our service.
Permanent Waving—$7.50 up

YOU'LL FIND US
PLEASANT
People come back to Allerton time after time, year after year. Whether they're in New York for a flying visit, or for a long stay, they like the congenial atmosphere, the club facilities, the pleasant living quarters and excellent restaurants. And all three clubs are conveniently located. Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly.
ALLERTON HOUSE, for Women, Lexington Avenue at 57th Street. FRATERNITY CLUBS BUILDING, for Men and Women, Madison Avenue at 38th Street. ALLERTON HOUSE, for Men and Women, 143 East 39th Street.
ALLERTON
CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

Springtime Permanent
Every woman cherishes the luxury of a permanent wave by Charles of the Ritz. Arrange to have one now. The new low price is really within the means of everyone.
Charles of the RITZ
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Mad. Ave. at 46th WIckersham 2-3344
RITZ TOWER
Park Ave. at 57th WIckersham 2-1781
PLAZA HOTEL
Fifth Ave. at 59th PLaza 3-2527
BARCLAY HOTEL
Lex. Ave. at 48th WIckersham 2-1743
GLADSTONE HOTEL
114 East 52nd PLaza 3-1022
B. ALTMAN & CO.
Fifth Ave. at 34th VAnderbilt 3-6896
BOSTON — RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Arlington at Newbury Kenmore 5168
PHILADELPHIA — WARWICK HOTEL
17th at Locust Pennypacker 8518

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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Choose for LOCATION—ECONOMY COMFORT
HOTEL SHERMAN SQUARE
70th St. BROADWAY 71st St.

NEW YORK
Wholesalers
CLEAN-UP
of This Season's Odd Lots and Broken Sizes
COATS
SWAGGER SUITS
DRESSES
1/3 to 1/2 Off Our Regular Prices
[Featuring Extra Size Dresses at 10% Above Wholesale]
Allied Merchandise Co.
531 7th Avenue, Cor. 39th St., N. Y.
(One flight up)
Get off at Seventh Ave. Subway at Times Square Station (40th Street exit) and walk one block south.

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HAVE PURCHASED FROM THE
SIMMONS CO.
Overstock Beautyrest, Deepsleep, Purple Label and Other
Innerspring Mattresses
COIL AND BOX SPRINGS
Studio Beds
Colonial Beds in Maple and Mahogany—All Sizes
DISCOUNTS to 50%
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE GREAT SAVINGS AT ONCE AS
Quantity Is Limited
Also
CHOICE FURNITURE FOR EVERY ROOM IN GOOD TASTE AT VERY LOW PRICES
Lloyds Auction Rooms
239 EAST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Is there a bank where YOU live?
There are some 30,000 towns in the United States which have no banks of their own.
Those who live in these towns must travel some distance to do their banking—or bank by mail. And when it comes to banking by mail, this reliable old New York Bank is at your service no matter where you live. We're as handy as the nearest mail box and, thanks to our special Banking by Mail Service, you can have an account here with a minimum of time and trouble.
For full information write for special booklet, "*Banking by Mail.*"
Central Savings Bank
B'way at 73rd St.
4th Ave. at 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Methuen Man Seeks Radiocast License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hearing date on the application of Joseph Pappalardo of Methuen, Mass., for authority to erect a 500-watt day-time radiocasting station on the frequency of 1120 kilocycles in that city, has been set by the Federal Radio Commission. This proposed transmitter would be found on the dials between Stations WBZ and WNAC in Boston.

The commission also received this week an application from Albert S. Moffat, of Lowell, for authority to move the studio and transmitter of Station WLEY from Lexington, Mass., to Lowell.

WPGU, the police radio station of Cohasset, Mass., was also given a license to operate on a power of 24 watts on the regular police frequency of 1712 kilocycles, or a wavelength of 175 meters, just below the radiocast band.

Rent Relief to End In Pittsburgh Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 19—Allegheny County's 66,000 families now on relief rolls will be without any assured shelter relief after the end of this week, according to Mr. John W. Lawrence, chairman of the County Emergency Relief Board.

Mr. Lawrence issued this warning in announcing that the Community Fund had allotted the relief board $10,000 from its depleted treasury to continue its present relief rent program until next Monday. The fund is being used to pay the first month's rent in new homes for families that have been evicted.

This policy of rent relief has been followed for the last three years because of the necessity of securing shelter for dependents, and the inadequacy of funds for relief, Mr. Lawrence said.

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Hotel Astor, Times Square, N. Y.
1519 B'way, Bet. 44th and 45th St.

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Individual Styles for Every Type at Prices
$5 to $10

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WE INVITE
MONITOR READERS
to our spacious
BEAUTY STUDIO

where a cheerful and sunny atmosphere prevails
We specialize in individual
Bobbing and Setting
for the discriminating madame and mademoiselle.
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"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
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Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

LONG DISTANCE MOVING
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Webster Avenue at 170th Street
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Correspondents in All Cities
Established 58 Years

Back-to-Lander Would Ask Hen To Aid Him in Grand Experiment

* * *

To Produce for City Consumer of Eggs an All-Cooked, Properly Labeled, Kept-Hot Breakfast

Drawn by Gertrudde Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

We Aim to Please

By Haydn S. Pearson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

IN COMPANY with the regular group which gathered daily for the late afternoon mail, Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle Buskin stood on the porch of the general store. The weather, politics, roads, and taxes had been discussed desultorily. A touch of spring was in the air.

Mr. Buskin, a back-to-the-lander, who was gradually gaining the respect of his neighbors by his willingness to listen to advice which he rarely followed, was looking intently at two billboards on the depot building.

Suddenly he pointed to the two billboards. One sign said, "Send Your Laundry to Sunny Windows Laundry Company. We Wash Your Clothes in the Sun. Don't Air Your Dirty Linen in Public. Let Us Do It for You." The other sign said, "Use the Laughing Boy Electric Washer. Why Pay Some One to Do the Work You Can Do Yourself? A Child Can Run the Machine. A Small Down Payment and You Will Own the Machine in Ten Years."

* * *

Mr. Buskin cleared his throat. "I wonder what would happen to us if we believed all we read in the advertisements," he said. "Alice in Wonderland had some bewildering experiences, but she could have felt no more perplexed than I when I pick up a popular magazine. There was a fellow along the other day who said he was filling out a questionnaire for some big advertising company. He asked me to answer questions like these: what is your favorite flavor in an ice cream soda? should a man have to eat a salad every day? do you think bridge improves the mind? if you had your choice, would you go to the North Pole or to the South Pole?

"Now it seems to me that what this country needs is more originality in its advertising. I was reading in the paper the other day about a hen that laid an egg with words printed right on the shell. It seems the farmer left a newspaper in the hen house and one of the hens ate a few pieces of it and somehow one of the bits of printing got lodged in her manufacturing apparatus, and she laid an egg with the words, "Movie Favorite Buys Books" stamped on it.

* * *

"Of course, skeptical folks will say that the latter is highly improbable, but that isn't the point. We farmers must take a lesson from industry and find novel ways to advertise."

The postmaster-storekeeper who had joined the group cleared his throat. "There used to be a farmer over Sand-Hill way who figured that if his black and white cow could eat green grass and give white milk which made yellow cream that could be made into golden butter, he could change the process around. So he tried feeding yellow buttercups to her to see if she would give green milk that could be made into black and white butter. But it didn't work.

"I have wondered," said Mr. Buskin imperturbably, "if we couldn't do something to help the consumer by getting our hens to produce eggs all cooked. We must do something for the consuming public, give them extra service of some sort. Now, one of the human failings is a dislike of getting up in the morning. Suppose we could produce eggs already soft boiled. That would mean that city folks could stay in bed three minutes longer and still be on time at the office."

* * *

"That's a good idea," remarked the road agent, "But how could you keep a soft boiled egg both soft and hot for several days?"

"I was coming to that. It seems to me merely a matter of getting the right chemical combination in the feed. When an egg is boiled, the cooking process is merely a chemical change. If the Government can find three more letters in the alphabet to combine euphonically and give us another bureau, some more college professors could be hired to work on the problem. Meanwhile I am going to keep on experimenting. Perhaps red pepper would keep the eggs hot. The problem is to get them laid all soft boiled. We could give our hens small gummed labels to eat that would print some catchy slogan on the shell, something like "Instantaneous Eggs. Delicious, Delightful, Delectable," or "Pre-Cooked Eggs Are Preferable. Save Time. Slumber Saved Means Extra Energy."

The five forty-two whistled for the crossing. As the group moved toward the depot, the storekeeper remarked, "We want to go carefully. If the farmers make too much money, everyone will move from the city, and then there won't be any people to read the advice to farmers that those city fellows write."

TO USERS OF
GLUE
We are manufacturers of pure glues for all industrial purposes SOLD IN BULK ONLY.
MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.
341 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1868) 222 Front St. New York

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Frigidaire
All Models Now Available on the New Meterice Plan
A TELEPHONE CALL BRINGS ALL PARTICULARS
EDWARD'S
460-470 Main Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
$2.00 up, Daily
$9.00 up, Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street
New 600-Room Hotel

The Pierrepont
Pierrepont at Hicks St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500

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For Solution of Your
Real Estate Problems
BUYING
SELLING
LEASING
MORTGAGES
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Music

Pan-American Composers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—How influential Mr. Edgar Varèse, the composer, remains here, became evident at the first concert of the Pan-American Association of Composers, given at the Town Hall on the evening of April 15. The people who made up the house were the sort that enjoy art in its living and growing, as well as in its historic and completed aspects; and their interest was focused, plainly, on Mr. Varèse's latest work, "Equatorial," for organ, trumpets, trombones, Theremin instruments, percussion and bass voice, performed under the direction of Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky, with Mr. Chase Baromeo as the vocalist.

Nor did it make the slightest difference that "Equatorial" was a doubtful success. Listeners seemed to commune with themselves and say: "This is a Varèse piece, and if we must confess we like it but fairly, something must have happened to our powers of judgment, or else the singing, the playing or the conducting went wrong." What especially gave them pause in the matter was the impressive success of another piece by Varèse, of an earlier style, "Ionisation," for 13 percussion players, preceding "Equatorial" on the program. "Ionisation" is truly a marvel of fancy and originality; program-music of a point and piquancy unknown before. Regarding "Equatorial," however, perhaps Mr. Slonimsky misconceived its latitude somehow and got mixed about with the unusual score. He may have been too explicit and literal with the unusual score. He may have been, as early conductors of Wagner's music were, too much concerned to have every note speak with full force. No doubt he overemphasized detail and so tended to destroy the main effect. After the manner, again, of early Wagnerian conductors, he permitted the instruments to cover the voice. He consented to the Theremin player's usurping the solo authority of the declaimer of the text.

Mr. Slonimsky, nevertheless, made a mark, the whole evening considered, as a conductor of a modern orchestral set-up. In particular, he gave the audience pleasure in his treatment of "In the Night," by Charles Ives.

To mention other items on the program, there was a new work, "Three Son Motives," for soprano and instrumental ensemble, by Amadeo Roldan, in which Mme. Judith Litante, soprano, assisted; also a Concerto for harp and wind instruments by Carlos Salzedo, in which Mr. Salzedo took part as harpist; "Portals," for string orchestra, by Carl Ruggles; "Four Minutes and Twenty Seconds," for flut and strings, by Roy Harris; "Chamber Symphony" andante, by Adolph Weiss; Concerto for piano and wind octet, by Colin McPhee; and a couple of songs, new ones and strange, for many instruments and a few voices in chorus, "The New River" and "December," by Ives. W. P. T.

Tchaikovsky Festival

The Boston Symphony Orchestra season will close next week with a Tchaikovsky Festival of five concerts: the subscription concerts on Monday evening, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, and two concerts open by invitation to subscribers, on Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon. Single tickets are available for the three subscription concerts. Soloists will be Mme. Maria Kurenko, soprano, and Mr. Josef Lhévinne, pianist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky will present the following programs:

Monday Evening, April 23
Serenade for String Orchestra.
"Manfred" Symphony (first movement).
Symphony No. 4 in F minor.

Wednesday Evening, April 25
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in B-flat minor.
Symphony No. 6 in B minor, "Pathétique."

Thursday Afternoon, April 26
String Quartet No. 1 in D major.
Songs with Pianoforte.
Trio for Violin, Violoncello and Pianoforte.

Friday Afternoon, April 27, and Saturday Evening, April 28
Symphony No. 1 in C minor.
Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

Wednesday evening, May 2, will be the opening night of the forty-ninth season of the Pop Concerts. Mr. Arthur Fiedler will then begin his fifth season as conductor. Mr. Fiedler has some notable new numbers to introduce. Special programs of various sorts will enliven the season which is to extend through June.

France Cuts Wages of Rail Employees

PARIS, April 19 (AP)—The French Cabinet brought railroads under Premier Gaston Doumergue's economy acts today by decree laws lopping one-half off the yearly deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs.

The railroad reorganizing scheme approved by the Cabinet cuts employees' pay 5 per cent. In addition, the personnel is to be reduced by motorizing the small lines which have proved the heaviest losers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Headquarters for
Riders' Wear
Men's Cavalry Twill Breeches $5
Women's Cavalry Twill Breeches and Jodhpars $4.75
Men's Riding Boots $9
Women's Riding Boots $7.50
—And a complete line of Riding Accessories.
McFarlin's
195 Main Street East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
You PAY for it, Why not OWN it?
The money lost by using old or inefficient refrigeration would buy an ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATOR. The average family actually pays for electrical refrigeration through losses in foods improperly kept, through food wasted and through small-quantity buying
You PAY for an electric refrigerator, why not OWN it? See our line of tested electrical refrigerators. Start saving SOON.
ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Your Dollar Has the Greatest Buying Power in
Semi-Annual Basement Sale
In Progress All This Week
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

GRASS ON BROADWAY?
New York is a busy town now. Chances are you're planning a trip. Make it comfortable and inexpensive. Choose The Taft, a great modern hotel in Times Square—the center of all activities. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.
HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave, at 50th St. NEW YORK

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Eagle Soars

Patriots' Day has a glorious, breast-heaving sound, and all over our dear old Massachusetts the politicians and near-statesmen are making the most of it.

* * *

Old names are being blazoned on the political skies once more in our fair country. There's young Teddy (not now so young) pleading eloquently before the National Republican Club not to let his fifth cousin's National Administration wreck the Temple the Goddess of Liberty built in this country a few years after the unpleasant little arguments at Lexington and Concord.

* * *

And then here in the Bay State Young Henry Cabot Lodge, a chap well worth-while in his own right, is pleading with the Women's Republican Club not to let the alphabetical experiments at Washington go any farther.

In his clinic Young Henry said something about the backbone of America being caught between the upper and nether millstones and termed this diagnosis "portentous."

That was a mild term when you think of our backbone between two millstones.

* * *

This devotion to party is excellent. Teddy Junior has been spoken of time and again as possible timber for a Republican presidential candidate and he might be willing.

While Young Henry, who strikingly resembles that great United States Senator, his grandfather, is being whispered around the State as a man who might well take Bob La Follette's place as the Baby United States Senator.

* * *

Extra Police

Use of licensed private police during labor troubles seems to bid fair to become law in a few days here in Massachusetts. The House shoved this plan in a bill substituting it for a bill providing that local police alone could be used in such emergencies.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall—for the first time this year—left his chair and took the floor to speak for this bill providing for the hiring of special police under special circumstances.

The House passed the bill 90 to 40 when it came to final action.

* * *

The House yesterday saved the bill providing that where mortgaged real estate has been bought in at a mortgage sale by the mortgagee or his representative, the sale may be set aside if a home loan bank has granted the mortagagor a loan sufficient to pay the amount due, together with charges.

* * *

Supercop for G. O. P.

Representative Martin Hays of Brighton, always more or less interesting, rises in the Republican ranks to propose that Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, be elected chairman of the Republican State Committee at its meeting to be held in the next few days. He would replace Carl A. Terry of Fall River, who quit that job some weeks since.

A military chieftain might be a good thing to have in these parlous times, come to think about it.

* * *

Every once in a while I'm in error! I made another slip just the other day in this column when I quoted Dan'l Webster as saying: "Massachusetts! There she stands!"

Edmund R. Mansfield, Mayor Fred's brother, told me the other day Daniel the Great, had said: "Massachusetts! There she is!"

Sounds more Websterian, doesn't it?

Rush Jones.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
YOU will find a complete financial service at each office of the
FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Main Office, S. Warren at Washington
"The Bank of Personal Service"

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SPRINGTIME is House Cleaning Time
And Chappell's New and Large Stocks of necessities for your home are presented at very moderate prices.
May we be of service to you?
C.E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
S. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Spring Clothes
Are Ready for
Men and Boys
Wells & Coverly
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Individual
● Slip Covers
● Curtains
● Draperies
Estimates on Refinishing and Reupholstering Furniture
DRAPERY DEPT.—FIFTH FLOOR
Dey Brothers & Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
"The Friendly Store"
Ample Free Parking Space

Lindbergh Case Clue Discovered in Boston

Department of Justice officials in Boston today were investigating the latest lead in the Lindbergh kidnaping case. The clue is reported to have developed in Leavenworth penitentiary, Kansas, where a convict is expected to be interviewed by Department of Justice authorities soon. The convict is believed to have been a member of the Roger Touhey gang. Several members of this gang were questioned at the time of the kidnaping.

The tip pointing to the convict as having a possible connection with the kidnaping came from United States Marshal John J. Murphy at Boston. He would only say that he believed he has an excellent clue in the form of a photograph of the federal prisoner in Kansas. As a result he has requested New York federal officials to have Dr. John "Jafsie" Condon come to Boston for a conference.

The newest suspect was arrested by secret service agents and the Boston police here after a battle several months ago. On the convict when arretsed was found some jewelry which was alleged to have been purchased in Europe with money turned over by Dr. Condon, the intermediary who gave $50,000 to a member of the kidnaping gang.

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The Editor's Puzzle

302

"If" After loafing ~~around~~ most of the term," said the professor, "~~I very much doubt whether~~ you not should be ~~made the beneficiary of a system which would be in any way responsible for rewarding laziness with promotion~~."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Experts Warn That the U. S. Must Cut Burden of Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

program could be carried out would be to limit the amount of bank credit that could be issued by the nation as a whole.

For Central Bank System

Dr. Gideonese also proposed that the American banking system be integrated, into one federal system with high standards set up and enforced.

"There is not a country in the world where credit was expanded as recklessly as with us," he declared. It could be checked by legislation, but do we really wish to see it checked? Are we not trying to remedy a situation now that is due to excess debt by creating more?"

He also agreed with other economists that debts cannot be kept in bound unless war is stopped. Most of the nation's present difficulties are due, he explained, to abuse of credit, which, according to him, is directly related to war inflation.

Dr. Simpson's statement was as follows:

"Dr. Copeland's proposition is a credit to his own intelligence, but a reflection on that of the rest of us. For all legitimate borrowing, at bottom, is just a process of one farmer lending a manure spreader on days when he doesn't need it to a farmer who does; or lending seed corn when he has more than he can plant to a farmer who has more ground than he has seed. It increases the productivity of both the seed corn and the manure spreader.

Not Too Dumb, He Thinks

"We will admit that as the machinery for carrying on this process on a large scale has developed in the United States, the benefits of the process have largely been offset by disastrous costs in the form of financial wreckage and business depression.

"If we are all too dumb to work out some system by which we can secure the simple benefits and economy of legitimate credit without incurring the disastrous losses of the past, I would agree with Dr. Copeland's proposal as the lesser of two evils. But I am not willing to admit yet that we are that dumb."

Prof. Walter E. Spahr of the department of economics of New York University said in part:

"I doubt if many economists or authorities in public finance would take vigorous exception to Dr. Copeland's three major propositions as a general or ideal principle.

"At least, I would say that the nearer we approach these propositions in practice the safer the position of individuals, business and governments is likely to be. However, all these classes, at times, must borrow, and the question is merely one of keeping borrowing down to the limits of absolute necessity—which limits are always matters of dispute."

Firm Against Private Debt

Dr. H. C. Simons, associate professor at Chicago University, said in part:

"I agree enthusiastically as to the desirability of putting investment on an equity basis and, in general, of keeping government finance on a pay-as-you-go basis in ordinar. times; but there would probably be little agreement between Dr. Copeland and me on the importance of long-term debt as a factor in this or any other depression. The complete elimination of long-term debt, I believe, contributes very little toward mitigating fluctuations of production and employment. The essential factors in economic instability are (1) the extreme inflexibility within large areas of the price structure and (2) the enormously perverse elasticity of bank credit.

"The debt problem, as I see it, calls for the following kinds of measures, in diminishing order of importance:

"1. Elimination of private debt as the predominant element in our circulating medium (abolition of private deposit-banking on fractional-reserve basis);

"2. Conversion of savings and time-deposit banking into a strictly mutual or investment-trust form;

"3. Avoidance of substantial financing, by private business, on the basis of either short-term or long-term debt (the avoidance of large short-term indebtedness being much the more important)."

Mr. Paul V. Betters, director of the United States Conference of Mayors and director of the American Municipal Association said:

"The pay-as-you-go plan is a sound policy for local government, but here are the present facts:

"Large cities in the United States have been making a definite effort to adopt a 'pay-as-you-go' policy and had made constructive progress until the depression came.

"If the Federal Government in 1930 had taken care of the destitute and unemployed, the cities would not have been forced to issue bonds or increase tax rates to feed the hungry. It has been the definite policy of the Federal Government and of the New Deal to encourage bond issues for public works in order to put the unemployed to work."

Women Win Medals For Their Art In Advertising Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The Art Directors' Club at its thirteenth Annual Exhibition of Advertising Art, now being exhibited in the R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Center, awarded to four women medals and honorable mentions.

Miss Jane Miller received the Club's bronze medal for the best black and white illustration in the exhibit. Miss Carolyn Edmundson won honorable mention for the best color painting in a class magazine. Mrs. May Mulvaney, achieved honorable mention with the best car card in the poster field. Miss C. Pinelas jointly with two men, received the club medal for the best magazine cover of the year. Miss Pinelas, Mr. Covarrubia and Mr. S. Raveson worked together on this magazine cover and shared the honors for its excellence.

Honors were bestowed also on the advertising agencies and the advertisers for whom the advertisements were prepared.

Miss Jane Miller, a native of Maryland, has studied there and in Paris. She now lives in New York, and does the fashion layouts for B. Altman and Company. Miss Edmundson graduated from the Carnegie Tech in her native city of Pittsburgh, Penna. She has never studied abroad. She works in whatever medium suits her subject, and is one of the leading fashion artists of Harper's Bazaar. Miss Mulvaney was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and studied there and in Paris. She is now free lancing in New York, and is particularly intrigued by textile designs and build-ups in various materials for illustration reproduction.

Miss Panelas is a member of the Condé Nast Publishing Company's staff.

These Women Know Art of Advertising

Three Who Won at New York

Upper Left—Miss Jane Beachy Miller, Who Won Medal of Art Directors' Club in the Annual Exhibition of Advertising Art. Lower Left—Mrs. May Mulvaney, Who Won Another Prize in the Same Exhibition. Right—Miss Carolyn Edmundson, Whose Work Won Approval of the Judges.

Millen-Faber Trial

Mrs. Millen Tests Charges

Action on motions to quash or abate indictments against Mrs. Norma Millen probably will be deferred until after the trial of her husband, Murton, and his brother, Irving Millen, and Abraham Faber, it was made known today.

Mr. George A. Douglas, Mrs. Millen's attorney, yesterday filed pleas for abatement of the indictments which charge her with being an accessory before the fact of armed robbery and after the fact of murder. He declared they were illegally drawn and that they insufficiently and improperly describe the defendant.

Mr. Douglas also took exception to the "attempt to indict Mrs. Millen although she comes within an exception in said indictment in that she is related by affinity (sister-in-law) to the person described in said indictment as Irving Millen."

Trial of the three men charged with the murder of Patrolman Forbes McLeod in the holdup of the Needham Trust Company was adjourned yesterday until Friday.

Stamps 'To the Moon'

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Enough postage stamps to make a one-stamp wide ribbon that would reach to the moon are printed each year at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Mr. Alvin W. Hall, bureau director, told a local printing group April 17 that the bureau each year uses 430 tons of ink, 800 tons of paper and 240 tons of gum in making stamps.

Painting Unaffected By German Upheaval

BERLIN, April 19 (AP)—The art of painting in Germany has not yet been affected by the National Socialist revolution, says Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

"If the general trend of German life is to be in the direction of heroic art, this has not been observed in the realm of painting," he said today.

"Nor is there any special indication that the community spirit favoring wiping out class distinction, for which the government stands, has made itself manifest in art. Artists go on painting just as they did before."

Recovery Act Faces Attacks On Wide Front

(Continued from Page 1)

codes foster monopoly, and that the consumers foot the bill.

1. Senators William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho and Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota have led the congressional assault on NRA codes as wiping out "the little fellow."

2. The Federal Trade Commission, reporting to the Senate a month ago, declared that the steel code was fostering monopoly in that industry.

3. The Consumers' Advisory Board, in a study of the petroleum code, just made available, charges that consumers are paying "several hundred millions of dollars a year" more than they should, largely because of monopolistic control of business—which is "a real threat to the success of the recovery program."

4. The Advisory Review Board on NRA codes, headed by Mr. Clarence W. Darrow, has compiled a general review of code operation, which will be laid before President Roosevelt Saturday. Mr. Darrow states that the report will "contain a-plenty." It is known unofficially that the report is sharply critical of the operation of NIRA.

The immediate sensation in the capital is over the attack on the oil code by the Consumers' Advisory Board. In general it is pointed out that this criticism comes from within the Administration, and expresses the determination of officials to place themselves at the forefront of efforts to re-model the whole NRA set-up.

Active Money Policy Advocated by Fisher

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—When the NRA began, said Dr. Irving Fisher here today, recovery stopped.

The Yale economist was speaking before the Chicago Federated Advertising Club. Recovery resumed, however, with resumption of the President's monetary policy, he said.

"The defect in our dollars has been partly remedied already by President Roosevelt," Dr. Fisher stated, "and every effort toward that end has been accompanied by immediate signs of recovery. Thanks to this, we are now on our way out of the depression. But we would get out faster if the monetary policy were pursued more aggressively and were not constantly interfered with by the "regimentalists."

A Popular Confection For Over Fifty Years

HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Velvet TRADE MARK MOLASSES CANDY

Such popularity is the result of painstaking care in manufacturing. Its Purity, Wholesomeness and Delicious Flavor make it the family favorite.

NRA THE CANDY THAT MAKES YOU REACH FOR ANOTHER PIECE.

The Most Wholesome Candy for Children

H. L. HILDRETH CO., Boston, Mass.

WHAT A LOT OF DISHES! LET ME HELP
NO THANKS. I'LL BE THROUGH IN A JIFFY, MOTHER. JUST YOU SIT DOWN
5 MINUTES LATER—
WELL, I DECLARE! THAT'S THE FASTEST I EVER SAW ANYONE WASH DISHES
I USE RINSO, MOTHER. GREASE JUST VANISHES. AND HOW IT SAVES MY HANDS
I'VE BEEN TELLING MOTHER ABOUT RINSO
TELL HER HOW IT MAKES WASHDAY EASY, TOO

So she told her mother how Rinso *soaks* out dirt—saves scrubbing and boiling—makes clothes last 2 or 3 times longer. Now her mother gets clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter—just by *soaking* them in Rinso. Get Rinso at your grocer's.

Rinso

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

QUICK STARTS.. LOTS OF POWER.. SPRING DRIVING'S FUN WITH ALL-WEATHER MOBILGAS!

SUN SHINING... warm breezes blowing... wouldn't it be grand if Spring were always like that? But your motor knows better. Chilly nights follow hot noons. Rainy Mondays come after bright Sundays.

How can you *expect* a car to be its smooth, purring self these changeable days without Socony Mobilgas in the tank?

That's the point about Socony Mobilgas. It's made so it doesn't mind the weather. Changes in temperature, dampness, humidity have little effect on its performance.

It's the only gas you can buy that is pre-adjusted at the refinery for quick changes in weather—from hot to cold—dampness to dryness—sea level to mountain top.

Right now, with Spring here, you have a grand chance to see just what all this means. Try Socony Mobilgas these next few changeable weeks. See how Climatic Control makes your car a star performer *all year 'round*.

We think you'll like its power—like its pick-up—like its freedom from knocking. We *know* you'll like the ease of getting it—for Socony Mobilgas and Socony Ethyl are sold at all Socony dealers. There's one for every two miles of road in Soconyland.

CALLING ALL CARS! Spring's here... time to drain off winter-worn oil and put in clean summer Mobiloil! It takes only a few minutes at any Socony station.

SOCONY SOCONY-VACUUM

GARGOYLE Mobiloil FILPRUF SERVICE

Socony Mobilgas WITH CLIMATIC CONTROL

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

There's Comfort Ahead

for the man who saves

If you plan, with a savings account, so that your later years are happy and secure ones . . . how much comfort you will find!

Send for booklet on BANKING BY MAIL

The City Savings Bank
100 State Street
Albany, N. Y.

Coach Ten Eyck Has 18 Veterans Out for Rowing

Syracuse Mentor Expects 'Fair Results' on the Water This Season

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 19 (AP)—With 18 veterans to choose from in filling two varsity boats and 35 candidates for the freshman shell, Coach Jim Ten Eyck, entering his thirty-third year at Syracuse University, expects "fair results" on the water this year.

Unable to lead the oarsmen to open water before the last week in March because of weather conditions, the "grand old man of rowing" says the make-up of the two varsity boats still is problematical.

"I came to Syracuse in 1901," said he. "That leaves me working on my thirty-third set of crews. We've had some champs, some fine crews that weren't champs, and now and then some that were just crews. But all in all it has been wonderful work and this spring as usual I'm enthusiastic.

Freshmen Are Green

"There isn't a man in the freshman squad who knew anything about rowing before coming to college. The varsity is coming along fairly well. We should have at least a fair varsity."

One tentative varsity boating was a veteran of last year's varsity or jayvee in each position: DeFois H. Seigfried '34 of Rochester at stroke; Earle S. Willoughby '34 of Buffalo, 7. Capt. Jacob E. Gramlich Jr. '34 cf Fayetteville, 6; George A. Shoeberlin '34 of Syracuse, 5; Vincent Matasavage '35 of Waterbury, Conn., 4; Russell S. Swanson of Delhi, 3; Bud Allen of Syracuse, 2; and Irving Puls '34 of Buffalo, bow. Robert R. Havill '34 of Mt. Vernon, veteran coxswain, is in charge of the tiller.

Second Tentative Varsity

A second tentative varsity has Bart J. O'Hearn of Hudson Falls, who was stroke at Poughkeepsie two years ago, setting the pace, followed by Earl Rader, 7; Harry Robert Van Arnam, 6; R. L. (Dick) Davis, 5; Mark E. Conan Jr., 4; Carl E. Greiner, 3; Craig C. Bliss, 2; and Jackson, bow, with Kirkwood in the coxswain's seat.

Home-and-home races with Cornell are repeated this year, opening May 5 on near-by Onondaga Lake. On May 12, varsity, junior varsity, and freshman go to Annapolis for the annual race with Navy, omitted last year for economy.

The return meeting with Cornell on Cayuga Lake May 26 will be the last activity before the Poughkeepsie intercollegiates on June 16. While university officials have made no announcement regarding the Poughkeepsie regatta, it is considered certain that at least the varsity will be entered, and perhaps the jayvees and freshmen as well.

N. Y. A. C. Dinner Well Attended

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Some 1200 persons attended the annual dinner of the New York Athletic Club at its clubhouse last night. It was the third all-sports dinner held by the club and participants in no less than 23 different forms of athletic activities were among those present. William R. Bonthron of Princeton University, captain of the Tiger varsity track team and star middle-distance runner, was the only guest of honor.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch

AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES are responsible for that "Home-Cooked Taste" found in Our Fresh Vegetables — Cold Salads, and Pies, Cakes and Rolls.

80 Nassau Street

Bet. John and Fulton Sts.

11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 46th Street

One of the best French table d'hôtes in town

Handsome surroundings. Luncheons 75c. Dinners $1.25 Also a la Carte

Accommodations for private parties Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE

116 WEST 72ND STREET

Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

The Hearthstone

GARDEN GRILL

154 EAST 48TH STREET

Simple Delicious Food

Carefully Prepared

OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

321 W. 56TH ST.

A Full Course Home Cooked

DINNER 35c

LUNCHEON 25c, 30c, 35c

ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

FLEMING'S TEA ROOM

NEW

Featuring 35c-45c LUNCHEONS and CHICKEN and STEAK DINNER 55c

SOUTHERN COOKING

Closed Sundays *No Liquor Served*

39 West 46th Street, near Fifth Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HANDY FOR SHOPPERS

Dolly's

LUNCH

DINNER

AFTERNOON TEA

440 ALBEE SQUARE

Opposite the Front Entrance of Loesser's

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD

LAUBE'S CAFETERIA

Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets

OLD SPAIN

660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

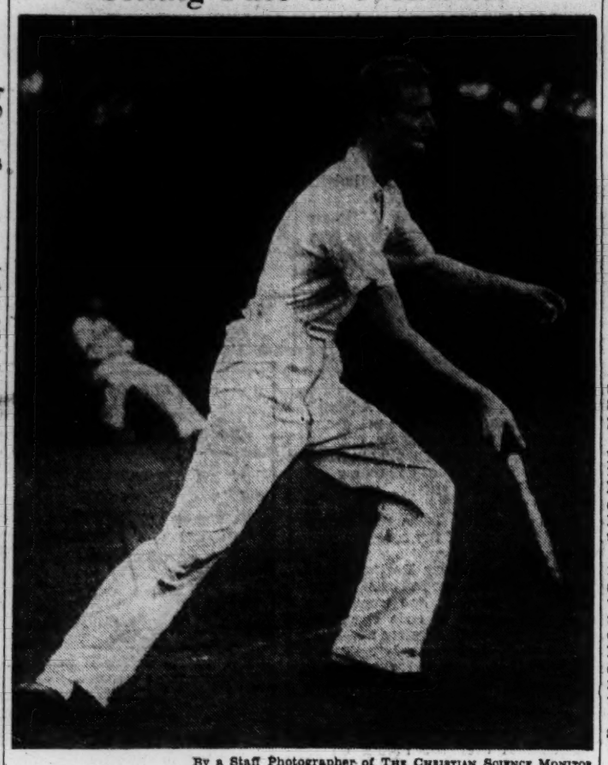
Sign of the Rose Tea Shop

LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER

MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL

ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7814

Setting Pace at Greenbrier



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif.

Frank Shields And Stoefen In Round of Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 19—Following a delay of two days due to a downpour of rain, the fourteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship got under way here yesterday on the clay courts of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. Francis X. Shields, America's No. 1; Lester R. Stoefen and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., all members of the United States Davis Cup training squad, advanced yesterday.

George M. Lott Jr., another member of the Davis Cup squad, played one match here yesterday in singles and then announced his default in the second round. Lott is following Stoefen's action in the United North and South tennis tournament at Pinehurst last week, and plans to confine his play to doubles.

Play in the women's singles reached the quarterfinal round with Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., coholder of the Bermuda women's doubles title; Norma Taubele of New York, United States indoor champion; Katherine Winthrop of Boston, former national indoor girl champion, and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., coholder of the Bermuda mixed doubles title with Allison, surviving.

Other winners in the men's singles yesterday were Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., R. Berkeley Bell of New York, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., Marcel Rainville of Montreal and W. C. Wright of Philadelphia, former champion court tennis player.

Stoefen won his first-round match yesterday from H. M. Huffman of Dayton, Ohio, 6—1, 6—1, and his second-round opponent, Frederick C. Baggs, defaulted after losing the first set at 10—12.

Shields also won two matches yesterday, defeating Robert Mauchel of New York, 6—1, 6—1, in the opening round, and Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., 6—3, 6—2. Allison is a round behind but had no trouble beating Alec Jones of New York, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—First Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Robert Mauchel, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated R. H. McKee, Dayton, Ohio, 6—1, 6—4.

W. P. Johnston Jr., Wilmington, Del., defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—3, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Alec Jones, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Thomas J. Mangan, Washington, D. C., defeated Alex Keiles, Baltimore, 6—2, 7—5.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated H. M. Huffman, Dayton, Ohio, 6—1, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated H. S. Campbell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Donald Stralem, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Walter L. Martin, Toronto, defeated Dave O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1.

Edward Fuller, Salem, Mass., defeated G. D. Henderson, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Charles Lockhart, Pittsburgh, defeated Joseph Grimes, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—2.

W. C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated W. P. Fuller, Salem, Mass., 6—2, 6—3.

E. C. Baggs, New York, defeated G. W. Reilly 3d, Harrisburg, Penna., 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Hugh Miller, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Wright won from Lott by default.

Bell defeated Martin, 6—2, 6—3.

Hall defeated Johnston, 6—2, 6—1.

Shields defeated Fuller, 6—3, 6—2.

Rainville defeated Mangan, 9—7, 6—4.

Stoefen defeated Baggs, 12—10 and default.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated H. D. Gubner, 6—0, 6—4.

Women's Singles—First Round

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Hortense Clark, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Anais Kaltenborn, New York, defeated Eleanor Sheedy, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Jean Schweppe, Chicago, defeated L. Schmidt, Richmond, Va., 6—1, 6—2.

Serita Bartlett, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. H. Hassler, Westbury, L. I., 6—2, 6—1.

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mrs. A. V. Kaltenborn, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Marian Clark, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. H. Clide, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Mary Reed, Chicago, defeated Cecilia McLaren, Glendale, Ohio, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Mrs. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 7—5, 6—6.

Grace P. Surber, New York, defeated Mrs. Charles Lockhart, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, defeated Margaret Anderson, 6—4, 6—3.

Serita Bartlett, Boston, defeated Jean Schweppe, Chicago, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Marian Clark, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Mary Reed, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., 2—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Marion Myrick, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Anais Kaltenborn, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

Pennsylvania Beats Columbia in the Ninth

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Staging a two-run rally in the first half of the ninth inning, University of Pennsylvania defeated Columbia in their Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship game at Baker's Field, yesterday, 9 to 8. It was the first league game for both teams, Columbia being the defending champion. The Blue and White outhit the Red and Blue 15 to 9; but the Pennsylvania batsmen placed their hits to better advantage. Columbia had 10 men left on bases to 7 for Pennsylvania. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	—	9	9	3
Columbia	1	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	—	8	15	1

Batteries—Harrington, Barton, Sked and Lynch; Meisel and Brominski. Umpires—Bryon and Green. Time—2h.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	13	3	.813
Sacramento	9	7	.563
Missions	9	7	.563
Oakland	8	8	.500
San Francisco	8	8	.500
Portland	6	10	.375
Hollywood	6	10	.375
Seattle	5	11	.313

Results April 18

Los Angeles 9, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 13, Seattle 3.
Missions 26, Portland 3.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.

Gaelic Team Sails May 6

CAVAN, Ire., April 19 (AP)—Ireland's champion Gaelic football team will sail from Cork May 6 for a tour of the United States. A similar invasion was made by the Kerry men last year. The first game will be played at the Yankee Stadium, New York, against an all-star metropolitan team.

Baltusrol Signs Farrell

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., April 19 (AP)—John J. Farrell, professional at the Quaker Ridge Golf Club at Mamaroneck, N. Y., ever since the war, has been signed as professional at the Baltusrol Golf Club here. The club reported that Farrell signed a contract Tuesday night. He will take over his new position immediately.

Yale Elects Tompkins

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19 (AP)—James McLane Tompkins '35 of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of next season's Yale fencing team. Robert P. Griffing Jr. '35 of Riverhead, N. Y., was named manager.

College Rugby Result

Princeton 37, Lafayette 8.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT— LAST 4 TIMES

A Gay New Musical Show

"THE MOON RISES"

By FRANZ LEHAR

Ethelind Terry—Leonard Ceeley—Joseph Macaulay—Ann Lester and a Beautiful Chorus

fine arts Mass. Av. at Norway St. BEG.

Young and Old Will Love This Film TODAY

"EMIL AND THE DETECTIVE"

JUVENILE CAST — PLEASANT PORTRAYAL OF BOY'S PRANKS

The Best Entertainment in Boston

GEORGE ARLISS in The HOUSE of ROTHSCHILD

THIRD SMASH WEEK!

MAJESTIC Twice Daily 2:30-8:30. Mats. 50c to 1.00 plus tax. Eves. 50c to 1.50 plus tax.

Holiday Matinee Today at 3:00

800 Choice Matinee Reserved Seats 50c Plus Tax.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HELEN GAHAGAN FRANCES STARR EDITH BARRETT

In Dan Totheroh's play about the Brontes

MOOR BORN

with GLENN ANDERS

PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BOSTON, MASS.

Komonen Wins B. A. A. Marathon; Kelley Is Second

(Continued from Page 1)

the year before, who said this would be his last run.

The wind was blowing from the southeast at a fair strength. It cut across the runners and neither helped nor hindered as they plodded along the road lined with spectators from "every Middlesex village and farm."

Lewis Led at Ashland

Jimmy Lewis of the Norfolk Y. M. A. was out in front by two yards at the Ashland station. Second was Steiner, the New York star, who had picked himself a place up front.

Five yards back of this group paraded Bill Molloy of North Medford, Frank Lalla of New York, Pawson and Johnny Kelley. Then came the pack, 50 yards behind the leaders, stringing along back into the distance.

Clarence De Mar, the grand old man of the Marathon, who won on seven occasions, was shuffling along with the strung-out group. He wore the set grin that is as much a part of his running outfit as his shoes. He acknowledged the cheers of the crowd and the shouts of encouragement by spreading the smile a bit wider.

The time was 12m. 16s., none too speedy judged by past performances.

Steiner Takes Lead

The course continued slightly downhill into South Framingham, the five-mile marker, with just one small climb before reaching the checking station. Steiner pounded into the lead between the two stations and ran into South Framingham 60 yards ahead of Molloy. Steiner's time was 31m. 57s., nowhere near a record.

Closely following Molloy came Pawson, running easily. Then came a steady file of men in this order: Komonen, DeBruyn, Kelley, Dengis, Alex Burnside from Toronto, Ward, Hugo Kauppinen of New York, Lalla and Korpela. De Mar was jogging along in about twentieth-fifth place.

The runners faced a slight upgrade followed by a bit of downhill coasting going into Natick, the next station. It is four miles between the two stations and the best time that has ever been made as far as Natick was 52m. 13 2-5s. Steiner added a bit to his lead and passed the Natick timing quarters in 53m. 36 2-5s., with Komonen 200 yards behind him.

Kelley Among Leaders

Running along behind the two leaders was Kelley, a strong youth with an excellent record in the 10-mile runs hereabouts. Molloy, a teammate of Kelley's kept pace with his friend and the experienced DeBruyn was at their heels. Burnside followed DeBruyn with Pawson just behind him.

All of the runners looked strong at this point, 11 miles from the start. They welcomed the passage of Natick as the course was downhill for six miles. It is a sharp grade.

The college girls of Wellesley had their usual big turnout to welcome the runners. Every year the girls gather along the highway to cheer the leaders. Naturally, by the time they become seniors they are all but speaking acquaintances with the perennial plodders like DeMar, Henigan and Michelsen. The crowd was as large as usual and the same old favorites got the most cheers.

Steiner Leads at Wellesley

The word went out in advance to "watch Steiner." He was a pleasing sight to the athletic eye as he stepped along. He runs with almost a sprinter's style. His legs seem to be prancing, so high does he lift them. His head is held high and his chest sticks out.

He was still in the lead at the college-town checking station. He was clocked in 1h. 11m. 25s., with Komonen still in second place, but with Kelley by his side. They were only one second behind Steiner.

Molloy held to his place as did DeBruyn. Pawson, however, made better use of the downhill coast by cutting in ahead of Burnside.

The sky was becoming overcast. The slight shading of the sun was welcomed by most of the runners; but to DeMar it was not met with favor. He likes it hot.

Steiner fell into the ruck between Wellesley and Auburndale. Komonen was in the lead with Kelley only a yard and one-half behind him. Steiner was a good 150 yards behind Kelley. Komonen's time was 1h. 36m. 40s., two minutes behind the record. Burnside showed up again among the leaders, being in fourth place and not too far behind Steiner. Molloy had lost strength and was almost a quarter-of-a-mile behind the Canadian.

Pawson and DeBruyn, considered as favorites in the pre-race guesses, were in the pack, not even in sight of the timing-station as the leaders passed. Pawson was not among the first 13. Those following Molloy came in this order, DeBruyn, Earl Collins of North Medford, Johnny Semple of Boston, Kauppinen, Gordon Norman of Boston, and Dave Fagerlund of New York and the veteran Karl Koski shuffled along almost hand in hand. Behind them came Bill McMahon of Pawtucket, R. I. De Mar was in twenty-second place, out of it except for the possibility of some wonderful running during the last six miles.

Komonen Running Well

Komonen was running exceptionally well and showed little to back up his earlier complaints that heavy snow in the mining town of Sudbury, Ont., had held him back in his training.

Young Kelley, who as a boy used to stand by the course and watch the Marathoners go by, was the crowd favorite. He lives in Arlington, a suburb of Boston, and as the crowds recognized him they gave him a hearty cheer.

De Mar as usual got his greeting, but it was more of a "hail and farewell" to an old champion rather than a shout of encouragement.

Then came the part of the race that usually tells the story, long, tortuous hills that reach their height at Boston College in Newton. The checking station at this section is at Lake Street and the first men over the hill are looked upon as the prospective winners.

Komonen and Kelley showed up over the rise almost together. They were side by side as the little Irishman struggled to be checked in in the van, but Komonen put on a bit of speed and passed the checkers first. Kelley was only a few steps behind.

Hills Take Their Toll

Steiner was a quarter-of-a-mile behind, apparently doomed to face defeat. Burnside trailed him. The test of the hills had taken their toll on all runners and for the first time they really took on the appearance of what they were—Marathon runners. Sweat slid down their bodies, their hair was tousled and their legs had that mechanical action that comes with fatigue. More than one was continuing on his courage. Komonen's time was 2h. 3m. 5 1-5s. The best time to the Lake Street station is 2h. 40s.

A half-mile behind the leading group came Molloy with McMahon and Collins, side by side. Fagerlund and Koski were still chumming together and Norman followed the New York pair. DeBruyn was running in eleventh place and Semple in twelfth.

Coolidge Corner, the only checking station left before the finish, is at the end of a long hill. Komonen held his short lead at this point. He was clocked in 2h. 18m. 22s., and Kelley was exactly one minute behind him.

Horne Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 19—Donald R. Horne '35 was elected captain of the varsity swimming team at Northwestern University here last night. Horne is a record-breaking swimmer in the breast-stroke and a winner of Big Ten championships. His home is in La Grange, Ill. He and 11 others were awarded major letters on the recommendation of Coach T. H. Robinson. The winners were as follows: A. R. Highland '34, Frank H. Lennox '34, William F. Rollinger '36, Bernard J. Hahn '34, R. D. Taylor '35, James Wilkie '34, James J. Miller '34, Earnest Kohlmeyer '36, William A. McCurdy '34, George Hallenbeck '36 and B. C. Marlowe '36.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 18, Chicago Normal 3.
C. C. N. Y. 20, Pratt 0.
Cornell 5, Rochester 4.
Drew 9, Cathedral 4.
Fordham 14, Yale 3.
Gettysburg 9, Western Maryland 8.
Illinois 11, Bradley 4.
Illinois College 10, Monmouth 5.
Lafayette 6, Annapolis 2.
Manhattan 6, St. John's 2.
New York 7, Rutgers 2.
Northwestern 6, Lake Forest 1.
Pennsylvania 9, Columbia 8.
Providence 9, West Point 0.
Temple 8, Albright 3
Union 6, Middlebury 5.
Ursinus 8, Swarthmore 6.
Villanova 6, Lehigh 3.
Wheaton 15, St. Procopius 7.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Syracuse	1	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	1	0	1.000
Toronto	1	0	1.000
Albany	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Newark	0	1	.000
Baltimore	0	1	.000

Results April 18

Syracuse 2, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 12, Newark 5.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 6.
Toronto 9, Albany 0. (Won on forfeit in tenth.)

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	2	0	1.000
Nashville	1	0	1.000
Knoxville	1	1	.500
Little Rock	1	1	.500
Chattanooga	1	1	.500
Memphis	1	1	.500
Atlanta	0	1	.000
Birmingham	0	1	.000

Results April 18

Memphis 9, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 10, Knoxville 8.
New Orleans 3, Birmingham 2.
Nashville at Atlanta, postponed.

Endeavour's Mast Stepped

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., April 19 (AP)—The 170-foot steel mast which will carry Endeavour's billowing sails in the America's Cup races against the American defender off Newport, R. I., next September was stepped today. The big spar, fragile looking, but strong enough to hold against a gale, was placed in the newly launched British challenger without incident. Endeavour, owned by T. O. M. Sopwith, British manufacturer and sportsman, was launched Monday.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	1	1	.500
Louisville	1	1	.500
Milwaukee	1	1	.500
Kansas City	1	1	.500
Toledo	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	1	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	.500

Yankees Release Tamulis

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced today the release of Vito Tamulis, young left-handed pitcher, to Newark in the International League on option. Tamulis, 23 years old, was with Binghamton last season. His home is in Boston.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Very Auspicious Getaway

MAJOR League baseball made a very auspicious getaway Tuesday when all sixteen clubs were able to take the field in the two pennant races which are to determine the 1934 World Series contestants. Not only was the weather good enough to permit playing in all eight cities scheduled to open the season; but the attendance marks clearly indicated that the baseball fan is going to drop considerable money into the turnstiles before the season is over.

Biggest Attendance Since 1931

According to an estimate made by the Associated Press, no fewer than 183,717 persons witnessed the opening games. This is the best record since 1931, when nearly 250,000 attended. One of the pleasing features of the opening attendance was the fact that baseball enthusiasm was pretty well scattered throughout the two circuits, there being only one city in each where the attendance was 10,000 or less. The Athletics and Yankees played to only 10,000 in Philadelphia, while the Cardinals and Pirates drew only 7500 in St. Louis. The fact that the Athletics are not regarded very highly this year might account for the attendance at Shibe Park; but with both the Cardinals and Pirates picked as likely pennant winners, it is hard to explain why their game drew so poorly.

Effect of Lively Ball in National

It is still a long way to the end of the season and far too early to get a real line on how the clubs are going to finish; but the opening games furnished the fans with considerable to think about. The livelier ball in the National League does not appear to have proved much of a handicap to the best pitchers and yet seems to have helped the batters. Hubbell held his opposition to four hits, while Lon Warneke of the Cubs came as close to a no-hit game as he could without getting it, the lone Cincinnati hit coming with one out in the ninth. Those persons interested in seeing what effect the ball would have on the batting averages may also get some idea from the first-day statistics. The Nationals played 34½ innings and made 65 safe hits, while the Americans played 37½ innings and made 66 safe hits. This gave the Americans an average of 1.76 hits per inning, as against 1.88 for the Nationals. If this ratio is maintained throughout the season, it will indicate that the slower ball, rather than weaker hitting, was what kept National League averages below the American.

Some Life-Time Records at Stake

One of the interesting phases of this year's pennant races will be the batting of some dozen or so veterans who have played in at least 10 major-league championship races and hit for an average of .325 or better. Among these is the one and only Babe Ruth, who is starting his twenty-first and what many expect will be his last season. Despite the fact that during his early years in the majors he was a pitcher and took part in only 256 games the first four years, this famous player has made 2755 hits for a life-time average of .346. Hornsby, starting his twentieth season, needs only 102 hits to become one of the very few players who have made 3000 hits or more, and his life-time average at present is .359, the best of any of the present-day veterans. Simmons, Gehrig, Terry, Manush, O'Doul, Combs, Cuyler, Traynor and Riggs Stephenson are among the other players who have averages of .325 or better, and their chances of maintaining their averages for another year seem bright.

Pinch Hits Give Washington Club Second Straight

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	2	0	1.000
Detroit	2	0	1.000
New York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Boston	0	2	.000
Chicago	0	2	.000

Washington and Detroit were in a tie for first place in the American League baseball race this morning as a result of victories yesterday.

The Washington Senators beat the Boston Red Sox for the second successive day by the margin of a single run and for the second day it was a battle from start to finish. A pair of pinch hitters, Bob Boken and Dave Harris, inserted important hits at the proper times, accounting for three of Washington's five runs. Boken tripled in the fifth to drive in two runs, while Harris singled home what proved to be the winning run in the seventh.

Joe Cronin sent Monte Weaver, a big right-hander, against the Red Sox, but he left the game in the fifth to make room for Boken. Al Thomas and Jack Russell followed Weaver to the box, Bob Weiland pitched good ball for the home club, holding the Senators to seven hits in as many innings.

A pair of home runs by Goose Goslin and Gerald Walker gave the Detroit Tigers a 6-to-5 triumph over the Chicago White Sox yesterday at Chicago. The two outfielders drove in six runs between them, each getting three hits. Manager Mickey Cochrane also made three safeties, two of them doubles. Zeke Bonura, a rookie first baseman for the White Sox, hit two homers into the right center-field pavilion.

The veteran Babe Ruth and the younger Jimmy Foxx embarked upon their 1934 home-run campaigns yesterday at Shibe Park as the New York Yankees defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 11 to 5. Foxx connected in the second inning and again in the fourth, while Ruth drove the 684th of his major-league career over the right-field wall in the eighth. The bases were empty each time. Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher, was the batting star of the day, however, with a homer, two doubles and a single.

Charlie Ruffing, although hit hard in spots, went the route for the Yanks. Connie Mack used three pitchers, but not one of them could stop the Yanks.

Irving Hadley of the St. Louis Browns and Monte Pearson of Cleveland had a pitchers' battle at Cleveland yesterday that was finally won by the former when his mates produced two runs in the ninth inning on three hits. The final score was 2 to 0. Hadley limited the Indians to five hits, well scattered, and two of them were made by Pearson. The Browns touched Pearson for eight hits. In the ninth, a single by Puccinelli, a double by Campbell and another single by Melillo, produced two runs.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—	5	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—	4	5	0

Batteries—Weaver, Thomas, Russell and Berg; Weiland, Pennock and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 58m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—	6	12	2
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	—	5	11	0

Batteries—Sorrell, Bridges and Cochrane; Wyatt, Heving, Gaston and Ruel, Shea. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 10m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	3	0	—	11	12	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	9	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Marcum, Benton, McKeithan and Hayes. Losing pitcher—Marcum. Umpires—Summers and Dinneen. Time—2h. 20m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	0

Batteries—Hadley and Hemsley; Pearson and Pytlak. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 43m.

Giants and Cubs Are Unbeaten In National League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000

Results April 18

Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 6.

The New York Giants received excellent pitching again yesterday, this time from the right arm of Fred Fitzsimmons, and won their second straight National League baseball game from Philadelphia, by the score of 6 to 2. Almost duplicating the work of Carl Hubbell the day before, Fitzsimmons held the Phillies to five hits and had a shutout until the seventh.

Blondy Ryan was the batting hero of the Giants with four out of four, two of his hits being doubles. Joe Moore accounted for three runs with a single and double. Fitzsimmons drove in a run and also scored one in the four-run eighth-inning rally.

Klein and Bush Combine

Chuck Klein and Guy Bush combined to give the Chicago Cubs their second successive victory over the Cincinnati Reds, this time by an 8-to-4 score. Klein hit his second homer of the season and drove three of his mates across home plate. He also connected with a single.

The Reds, still stunned from the brilliant pitching of Lonnie Warneke on Tuesday, found it a problem to hit Guy Bush. The tall right-hander struck out five batters. Dazzy Vance pitched most of the game for the Reds, yielding 10 hits and all of Chicago's runs in eight innings. Chick Hafey hit a pair of home runs for the losers.

The Boston Braves took a well-earned victory from Brooklyn yesterday, 3 to 2, to even the series at one game each. Fred Frankhouse and Huck Betts divided the pitching burden, the former getting credit for the triumph. He pitched the first seven innings and part of the eighth before he weakened and was replaced by Betts.

Braves Stage Two Rallies

The Tribe staged two rallies, the winning run crossing the plate in the fifth on Mowry's double to right and a single by Randy Moore. The Dodgers rallied in the ninth, but Betts struck out Hack Wilson, a pinch hitter, with the tying run on second base, and the game was over.

Paul Dean, younger brother of "Dizzy," drew the starting pitching assignment for the St. Louis Cardinals against the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, but was not nearly so effective as his brother had been the day before. In fact, the Pirates collected four hits in two innings and scored four runs. Pie Traynor hit a homer in the first inning with Paul Waner on base as a result of a single. Suhr and Lavagetto, the latter a rookie second baseman, also hit four-baggers.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	1	4	X	—	—	6	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2	5	3

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Richards; A. Moore and Wilson. Umpires—Stark, Stewart and Rigler. Time—1h. 53m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	—	8	11	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—	4	6	2

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Vance, Stout and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Vance — Umpires — Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 46m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	3	11	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	1

Batteries—Frankhouse, Betts and Hogan, Spohrer; Carroll, Perkins and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Frankhouse. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—2h. 14m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—	7	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—	6	7	1

Batteries—French, Chagnon and Grace; P. Dean, Grimes, Walker, Haines and Davis, Delancey. Winning pitcher—French. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Barr and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 21m.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 8, Johns Hopkins 1.
Brooklyn 7, Webb 0.
Pennsylvania 8, Swarthmore 1.

College Lacrosse Results

Cornell 8, Hobart 3.
Rutgers 13, Lehigh 4.
St. John's 13, Washington 0.

Red Sox Win on Homer In Ninth by Sol

The Home Forum

A Day With Charles Dickens

THE present renewed interest in Charles Dickens, aroused by the appearance of a hitherto unpublished manuscript, recalls a never-to-be-forgotten day spent in the Dickens country, years ago, as a guest of the famous Whitefriars Club of London. This is an organization originally formed, to quote from its by-laws, "as a protest against the monstrous assumption of prosperous mediocrity that journalists, story-writers, dramatists, and other scribblers are in the nature of 'rogues and vagabonds'—loose livers, idle, shiftless, extravagant, intemperate, and untrustworthy."

At this time the Club included among its members such well known writers as Hall Caine, Anthony Hope Hawkins, A. E. W. Mason, Sir Gilbert Parker, Max Pemberton, Clement Shorter, and H. G. Wells. Mark Twain was their only "over-seas" member. Each year it was their custom to make a literary pilgrimage; and on this particular occasion of which I was invited to become a part, the itinerary included points of interest popularized in the writings of Dickens.

Personally conducted by Henry Fielding Dickens, the author's son, we left Holborn Station, in London, that morning at ten o'clock, descending from the train three-quarters of an hour later at Sole Street, where our tallyho awaited us. A short drive took us to our first objective—the Leather Bottle Inn at Cobham. Who of my generation does not remember in "Pickwick Papers" how Mr Winkle and Mr. Snodgrass were directed to the Leather Bottle, into which "the travellers entered and at once inquired for a gentleman of the name of Tupman"? We were ushered into the "long low-roofed room, furnished with a large number of high-backed, leather-cushioned chairs of fantastic shape, and embellished with a great variety of old portraits and roughly coloured prints of some antiquity." Close by the inn we were shown the spot where Mr. Pickwick unearthed the famous antiquarian stone bearing the inscription,

BILST
UM
PSHI
S. M.
ARK

"that immortal discovery which has been the pride and boast of his friends and the envy of every antiquarian in this or any other country."

We could easily understand how the town of Cobham afforded an author such rare opportunity for background. Dickens has recorded how deeply he loved Kent: "I am scarcely less interested in it," he writes, "than if I had been a Kentish man bred and born, and had resided in the county all my life." Perhaps this was due to the happy days he spent in Rochester as a boy, before the family removal to London and the frightful months he was to spend in the blacking factory. At all events, Dickens liked nothing better than, in company with some friend, to return to the little village of Cobham and put up at the Leather Bottle. This, it will also be remembered, was the sanctuary to which Tracy Tupman retired after he was jilted by the faithless "Spinster Aunt," and it was here that Mr. Pickwick discovered Tupman and dissuaded him, after a half-hour's conversation in the Churchyard, "as a special favor to the other Pickwickians," from destroying what seemed to be his wrecked life.

* * *

We spent a few moments in Cobham Church, where we were shown antiquarian relics, particularly some famous brasses, which were of even greater value and authenticity than the antiquarian stone Mr. Pickwick discovered. Behind the Church was the old college, bearing so early a date as 1597. These buildings gave Dickens the material which he used in the "Uncommercial Traveller," "a charming rustic retreat for old men and women, a quaint foundation in a pleasant English County behind a picturesque church and among rich old convent gardens."

Then there was Cobham Park, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, in which Dickens found his favorite walks. From Cobham Park, the pilgrimage took us along the road which leads to Strood and Rochester Bridge. As we approached the Bridge, we had a fine view across the medway of Rochester Castle and the Cathedral, and Jingle's words form a perfect description: "Fine place—glorious piles — frowning wall — tottering arches — dark nooks — crumbling staircase—old cathedral too—earthy smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors—confessionals like money-takers' boxes at theatres—queer customers those monks—Popes and Lord Treasurers, and all sorts of fellows with great red faces and broken noses turning up every day—buff jerkins—strange stories—capital."

Dickens always loved Rochester Bridge, but it was not the present structure over the balustrades of which Mr. Pickwick leaned, "contemplating nature and waiting for breakfast." Across the Bridge our tallyho rattled, and we entered quaint old High Street, "oddly garnished with a queer old clock that projects over the pavement out of a grave old red building, as if Time carried on his business there and hung out his sign." Then we stopped at the famous Bull Tavern, "good house—nice beds," as Jingle declared; and before luncheon we inspected the assembly room where the famous ball of "Pickwick Papers" took place, the bedroom of Tupman and Winkle, where poor Winkle found himself lacking his dress suit with the famous P. C. buttons because Tupman had loaned it to Jingle for the Ball.

Rochester served Dickens well under various names. It was the Cloisterham of "Edwin Drood," the market town in "Great Expectations." It supplied the Great Winglebury of the "great Winglebury duel." Here, on High Street, is Eastgate House, Miss Twinkleton's Seminary for Young Ladies, later transformed into a museum where, in a special room, Dickens relics were preserved; and near by is the house of the Seven Poor Travellers.

* * *

It was as far back as 1597 that Richard Watts established this institution for the purpose of providing entertainment for the night to six poor travellers, "not being rogues or Proctors," who, in addition to their lodgings and their beef and bread, were supplied with fourpence each in the morning to cheer them on their departure. Each guest was obliged to wash his feet upon entering, and was then given an excellent supper of boiled beef, after which a small cell was placed at his disposal for the night. Three of these cells are located on the ground floor of the courtyard, and three open out on an upper veranda.

At the time of our pilgrimage, this charity was still being continued on the same conditions except that cocoa had been substituted for beer, and the "uncommercial travellers" were selected by an inspector. No one has definitely determined the reference made by the worthy Watts to "Proctors," but it is generally supposed that they were "Procurators," religious vagrants who, in the sixteenth century, traveled from town to town, striving to persuade English subjects away from their allegiance to Queen Elizabeth.

* * *

Rochester was of such interest that the limited time at our disposal proved an aggravation. No wonder Dickens found it so full of interesting material! The Castle could profitably have claimed the entire balance of the day; but, after a cursory examination, we passed on to the Cathedral. Here we could agree with Mr. Grewgious in "Edwin Drood," when we came to the western portal (considered the finest example of any Norman doorway in England), that we were "looking down the throat of Old Time enthroned here among turret and arch and vault." As we passed out, we came up against the old gateway, where Jasper lodged with Verger Tope.

Then, in a moment, our footsteps led us from the past very much into the present as we entered the charming old Deanery and its famous rose garden. Looking back after all these years, I found myself, curiously enough, associating our hostess, Mrs. Dean Hole, with the Dickens characters. Perhaps this is not unnatural, after having crowded into that single day so many memories of Dickens' personages made more real by association with the actual surroundings in which the author placed them. In fact, there was an old-time atmosphere in that beautiful rose garden made more so by the gracious courtesy of our charming hostess. Here again the time was all too short before we climbed back upon our tallyho and started on the last leg of our pilgrimage—on to Maidstone, over Blue Bell Hill, Dickens' favorite haunt. "I have discovered," he wrote in 1856, "that the seven miles between Maidstone and Rochester is one of the most beautiful walks in England."

Maidstone is believed to be the Muggleton of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield"—"an ancient and loyal borough, mingling a zealous advocacy of Christian principles with a devout attachment to commercial rights." As we entered the town we passed the County jail, where young Edmunds, in "The Convict's Return," was tried. Then we followed Mr. Pickwick down the High Street, on his way to the great cricket match between the "All Muggletonians" and the "Dingley Dellers," where he "stood and gazed with an air of curiosity, not unmixed with interest, on the objects around him, before rejoining his friends, who had turned out of the main street, and were already within sight of the field of battle."

Our dinner, at the Royal Star Hotel at Maidstone, ending our pilgrimage, recalled Jingle's comment on the repast served at the Blue Boar after the cricket match—"Devilish good dinner—pleasant fellows there—well behaved too—very."

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

"Dickens' Room," The Leather Bottle Inn, at Cobham, Kent

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Burpham Shepherd

He stood, silhouetted against the sky line, his long, crooked stick firmly planted in the ground, his hands clasped round it at shoulder height, his body leaning forward, completely relaxed. He was short, sturdily built, his clothes a heterogeneous collection, chosen for no other purpose than utility. Corduroy trousers, hitched up with string below his knees, an old black ulster with a sack as a cape, a billy-cock hat, pulled well down on his head and a huge carriage umbrella strapped across his back. The picture seemed to us complete: the Downs, the sheep, the shepherd and the umbrella. Our hearts exulted and, as he turned toward us, our faces were flushed and smiling with pleasure.

My husband and I wanted permission to camp. He listened to our request with great courtesy and, with a "Bide ye awhile," gave orders to his dogs and took us to a sheltered corner, not far from his cottage and his water pump, with the panorama of the Downs before us.

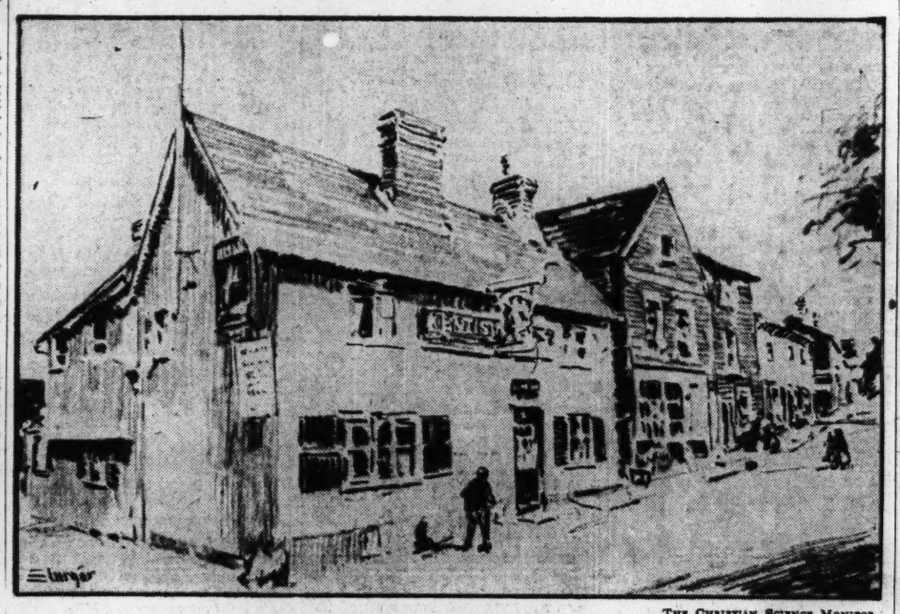
During the weeks which followed, we came to know him well; his strength and weakness, his generosity and greed, his simple knowledge and abysmal ignorance, his religion and superstitions, his pride and vanity. Each evening he would walk over to our caravan with some offering of vegetables from his garden. He would never sit down—that would not have been seemly to him—and, indeed, too effusive a welcome defeated its own end. He liked to watch us, examine our belongings and ask the price of everything. A gift wrung from us by repeated, admiring remarks or hints would give him ineffable pleasure, while too ready or generous an offering would hurt his pride and hasten his departure.

He was a mine of information on local customs and legends, and loved to talk about the old days. His father and grandfather had lived in the same cottage, doing the same work, and we found his reminiscences were inextricably mixed up with those of his forbears; but all were pungent and racy. We loved to ask him about these old customs, but a heavy battery of questions made him suspicious and then silent. Information, as such, he would not give. We were never told where he found the mushrooms he brought us each morning, or the wild raspberries he picked us; they were always "come by," a favorite expression of his when our questions overstepped the boundary of politeness or when the answers were wrapped in mystery or a forgotten past.

Conversation, with him, was made up of long silences, but at times we found he could be garrulous beyond endurance; and, when on excursion bent, we often made a détour of several miles if we spied him in our line of march.

His character was starkly simple and sincere; no pretence, no repressions, no best side outside. His thoughts, his talk and his behaviour sprang naturally from the good that was in him, twisted maybe here and there, but shaped by no influence but Nature.

E. G.



The Leather Bottle Inn, at Cobham, Kent

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

John Burroughs Interprets for Us This Season of Spring

There is a brief period in our spring when I like more than at any other time to drive along the country roads, or even to be shot along by steam and have the landscape presented to me like a map. It is at that period, usually late in April, when we behold the first quickening of the earth. The waters have subsided, the roads have become dry, the sunshine has grown strong and its warmth has penetrated the sod; there is a stir of preparation about the farm and all through the country. One does not care to see things very closely; his interest in nature is not special but general. The earth is coming to life again. All the genial and more fertile places in the landscape are brought out; the earth is quickened in spots and streaks; you can see at a glance where man and nature have dealt the most kindly with it. The warm, moist places, the places that have the wash of some building or of the road, or have been subjected to some special mellowing influence, how quickly the turf awakens there and shows the tender green! See what the landscape would be, how much earlier spring would come to it, if every square yard of it was alike moist and fertile. As the later snows lay in patches here and there, so now the earliest verdure is irregularly spread over the landscape, and is especially marked on certain slopes, as if it had been blown over from the other side and lodged there.

A little earlier the homesteads look cold and naked; the old farmhouse was bleak and unattractive; now Nature seems especially to smile upon it; her genial influences crowd up around it; the turf awakens all about as if in the spirit of friendliness. See the old barn on the meadow slope; the green seems to have oozed out from it and to have flowed slowly down the hill; at a little distance it is lost in the sere stubble. One can see where every spring lies buried about the fields; its influence is felt at the surface, and the turf is early quickened there. Where the cattle have loved to lie and ruminate in the warm summer twilight, there the April sunshine loves to linger too, till the sod thrills to new life. . . .

The full charm of this April landscape is not brought out till the afternoon. It seems to need the slanting rays of the evening sun to give it the right mellowness and tenderness, or the right perspective. It is, perhaps, a little too bald in the strong, white light of the earlier part of the day; but when the faint, four-o'clock shadows begin to come out, and we look through the green vistas, and along the farm lanes toward the west, or out across long stretches of fields above which spring seems fairly hovering, just ready to alight, and note the teams slowly plowing, the brightened mould-board gleaming in the sun now and then—it is at such times we feel its fresh, delicate attraction the most. There is no foliage on the trees yet; only here and there the red bloom of the soft maple, illuminated by the declining sun, shows vividly against the tender green of a slope beyond, or a willow, like a thin veil, stands out against a leafless wood. Here and there a little meadow watercourse is golden with marsh marigolds, or some fence border, or rocky streak of neglected pasture land, is thickly starred with the white flowers of the bloodroot. The eye can devour a succession of landscapes at such a time; there is nothing that sates or entirely fills it, but every spring token stimulates it and makes it more on the alert.—From "Signs and Seasons," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Genuine Selfhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO WE all accept ourselves as others see us? Do we not sometimes at least recognize a higher selfhood than others may see—a nobler self, which has high aspirations and sees itself capable of doing great and noble things?

The Bible tells us that man is made in the image and likeness of God and is given dominion over all. The Bible also tells us that God is Spirit; that God is Love; that God is all-wise and omnipotent. Christian Science, reasoning from these facts, points out that the real man, the true selfhood of all, is incorporeal, spiritual, loving, and that he reflects God's power and wisdom. In our highest and noblest aspirations we glimpse our true selfhood, the spiritual real man.

What is it that seems to keep us in bondage to the mortal and limited sense of self? How can we bring out more of the true selfhood? If we will begin to think of ourselves and others as in reality being God's children, incorporeal, spiritual, loving, reflecting God's wisdom and power, we shall have taken one step toward freeing ourselves from the mortal sense of selfhood. Regarding ourselves and others as corporeal, material, unloving, and limited in wisdom and ability has bound us to the mortal sense of self. Let us then obey Isaiah's admonition, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?"

Many, through the study of Christian Science, have been able to understand the true nature of man, and they are learning how to hold steadfastly to the fact that man is spiritual and perfect. They are earnestly striving to be honest, truthful, unselfish, patient, gentle, and grateful; for they have learned that, as Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 294), "man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true."

The material senses do not tell one of the spiritual, perfect man. They tell of a material sense of man which is far from perfect—a mortal who is often fearful, dishonest, selfish, and unloving. The acceptance of this false sense of man is the cause of sickness and lack. The earnest endeavor to follow the Apostle Paul's decision, "Henceforth know we no man after the flesh," unfolds to us the true idea of health and supply.

That the Master saw as real only the spiritual man, who is the perfect expression of Life, God, is clearly shown in what he said and did. If he had seen "after the flesh" the one who came to him with a withered hand, he would no doubt have pitied him, but because Jesus saw the man of God's creating, who is forever perfect and complete, he said to the afflicted one, "Stretch forth thine hand." The proof that this method of treatment is in accordance with law and order is shown by the result: the man's hand was restored whole as the other.

The one in business who sees man as the perfect reflection of God, expressing intelligence and goodness, will find himself expressing more wisdom and ability. His relation with others will be more harmonious, and he will understand that business is really the giving of true service. His earnest endeavor to give true service and his expression of wisdom and ability will naturally be manifested in improved business. Whatever the individual's walk in life may be, if he will accept the fact that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and live this truth, he will find his affairs becoming more harmonious. Better health and morals are the outcome of the discernment and steadfast realization that man is the perfect expression of perfect divine Mind.

Christians wish to be obedient to the great Way-shower's commands, and they should therefore strive more earnestly each day to bring out the ideal indicated by the Master when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." The acceptance of the true idea of man as unfallen, pure, and holy is the starting point toward the realization of this ideal. As long as we look upon men as poor, weak, miserable, and sinning we shall not be able to bring out the proper sense of harmony. But as we accept the fact that man is the image and likeness of perfect Being, we shall reject the thoughts of fear, selfishness, pride, anger, and revenge by knowing that they cannot touch God's likeness. Through the contemplation of the truth that God is divine Mind, the Mind which is Spirit, the Mind which is Truth and Love, and the earnest endeavor to realize that man reflects the attributes of divine Mind, we shall express more wisdom, purity, and love, thus putting off the "old man" and putting on the "new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness;" and this growth will go on until we "come . . . unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПОДЛИННОЕ "Я"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВСЕГДА-ЛИ мы признаем себя такими, какими нас видят другие? Или-же, хотя-бы изредка, мы видим иное "я", более возвышенное, нежели то, которое видят другие, более благородное "я", которое живет высокими стремлениями и считает себя способным на великие и благородные дела.

Библия говорит нам, что человек создан по образу и подобию Божьему, что дано ему господство над всем. Библия говорит также нам, что Бог есть Дух, что Бог есть Любовь, что Бог—всемудр и всемогущ. На основании этих фактов Христианская Наука приходит к выводу, что истинный человек, т. е., подлинная сущность всего-бестелесен, духовен и любящ отражая могущество и мудрость Бога. В минуты самых высоких, самых благородных наших стремлений, как мимолетное видение, является нам подлинное наше "я", истинный человек.

Однако, что именно как бы связывает нас нашим-же собственным смертным и ограниченным о себе представлением? Что делать, чтобы лучше выявить наше подлинное "я"? Если мы станем думать о себе и о других, как о настоящих Божиих детях, бестелесных, духовных, любящих, отражающих мудрость и могущество Бога, мы тем самым уже сделаем шаг вперед, навстречу нашему раскрепощению от смертного представления о личности. Ибо связаны мы смертным о себе представлением только потому, что и о самих себе, и о других думаем, как о телесных существах, материальных, лишенных чувств любви, наделенных ограниченной мудростью и ограниченными способностями. Послушаем увещевания Исайи: "Перестаньте вы надеяться на человека, которого дыхание в ноздрях его; ибо что он знает?"

Занимаясь Христианской Наукой, многие смогли познать истинную природу человека. Духовный и совершенный человек становится для них тем непреложным фактом, которому они учатся быть постоянно верными. Быть честными правдивыми благородными и благодарными,—вот к чему они ревностно стремятся, зная, что "подлинное 'я' человека",—как это сказала Mrs. Eddy в своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 294), "—узнается лишь в том, что—хорошо и верно."

Материальные чувства ровно ничего не могут нам сказать о духовном, совершенном человеке. Они говорят нам лишь о человеке наших материальных ощущений, далеком от совершенства, о человеке смертном, преисполненном часто боязни, нечестном, любящем себя и нелюбящем других. Принятие этого ложного представления о человеке является причиной болезней и нужды. И, наоборот, искренне-ревностное желание следовать решению ап. Павла: "Потому отныне мы никого не знаем по плоти," раскрывает перед нами истинную идею здоровья и благополучия.

Учитель видел реальным только духовного человека, как совершенное проявление Жизни, Бога, и это ясно сказывалось в том, что Учитель говорил и. как он поступал. Если-бы он узрел "по плоти" того человека, который пришел к нему со своей иссохшей рукой, он, бессомнения, пожалел бы его. Но так как Иисус увидел Богом созданного человека, всегда совершенного и целостного, то сказал несчастному: "Протяни руку твою". Что подобный способ лечения вполне согласуется с законом и порядком, видно из результата: иссохшая рука человека стала здоровой, как и—другая.

Деловой человек сам начинает проявлять больше мудрости и умения, когда он видит, что человек, как отражение Бога, проявляет ум и доброту. Отношения его с другими людьми становятся гармоничнее, и он сам начинает лучше понимать, что дела суть не что иное, как служение на пользу другим. Его искреннее желание так именно послужить, проявление им мудрости и своих способностей, естественно, скажутся в более успешных делах. Каковы бы ни были занятия индивидуума, если он, приняв факт, что человек создан по образу и подобию Бога, живет сам в согласии с этим фактом, то увидит, что дела его станут более гармоничными. Здоровье и нравы улучшаются когда мы понимаем и постоянно уясняем себе, что человек—совершенное выдажение совершенного божественного Разума.

Христиане желают повиноваться предписаниям великого Путеводца и должны, поэтому, с каждым днем все полнее проявлять идеал, указанный Учителем: "Будьте совершенны, как совершенен ваш Отец на небесах". Принятие истинной идеи о человеке, во плоти, чистом и святом, есть начало осуществления этого идеала. Пока мы будем видеть людей бедными, слабыми, несчастными и грешными, мы не сможем доказать гармонии в ее настоящем смысле. Но, как только мы примем факт, что человек—образ и подобие совершенного Бытия, мы перестанем принимать мысли страха, себялюбия, гордости, злобы и мести, зная, что они не могут коснуться Божьего образа. Чрезъ созерцание истины, что Бог есть божественный Разум, Разум который есть Дух, Разум, который есть Истина и Любовь,—путем искреннего стремления уразуметь, что человек отражает свойства истинного Разума, мы станем проявлять больше мудрости, чистоты и любви, отложив "ветхого человека" и облекаясь "в нового человека, созданного по Богу в праведности и святости истины", и это наше развитие будет продолжаться до тех пор, пока "придем . . . в мужа совершенного, в меру полного возраста Христова".

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You may love very many kinds of things:
The little, slender-petaled climbing rose
That in the angle by your window grows:
And that red robin, who on jaunty wings
Comes to your feet and innocently brings
Bright gifts of loveliness. Who other knows
The love you bear that little brook, that flows
Sparkling along, or hears the words it sings?
Of this inconstant stuff your dream is made:
Long ere the story of these things be said
Robin has flown away; a gust of wind
Scatters your rose—and what is left behind?
All but the music of the brook is gone—
Deep notes, whose melody is never done.

J. A. R. STEVENSON.

Minstrelsy

The wandering wind
Draws luting sound
From strings of rain
Hung silverly
Through fragrant boughs
Of eucalyptus.

—OLGA MARIE FLOHR, in *Westward*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Boston, Mass., U S A.
Publishers of
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Financial: Market Quotations

Divergent Trends Seen in Movement Of Stock Prices

Shares of Canadian Gold Mining Companies Under Pressure

By Forrest Price

For a good part of today's stock market session the movement was forward in some sections and downward in others.

Irregularity was attributed to various causes.

There was a sharp drop in Canadian gold mining shares due to the imposition of a 10 per cent tax on gold deposited at the mint or exported. Then there was further weakness in the grain which added to the heaviness in some parts of the list.

The leading rails gave a good account of themselves in face of the drop in the mining issues. Nickel Plate preferred made a new high for the year. Louisville & Nashville also was at a new high. Santa Fe and New York Central moved upward moderately.

Auburn automobile did not make a very good earnings report and that accounted for a four-point drop in the shares.

However, the list of usually inactive stocks making new highs for the year continues to expand.

New highs were made by Adams Express preferred, Commercial Credit common and preferred, Hamilton Watch, First National Stores, Standard Brands preferred, Tidewater Associated, United States Rubber first preferred, Woolworth, Wrigley and many more.

Many of these issues entered new high ground by small fractional advances.

Total sales approximated about 1,300,000 shares.

Most bonds showed a disposition to ascend into higher territory. The higher level of railroad stocks invited buying of some of the low-priced railroad bonds. Moderate improvement was shown by Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Milwaukee 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Most commodities were lower. Wheat dropped to around the lowest level since last October, probably because of a remark of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that domestic and world wheat prices would tend to come together this year. American wheat is considerably higher than world wheat prices. Cotton was weak and rubber was easy.

Although today is the anniversary of the formal suspension of the gold standard in the United States little was made of it. People have a habit of forgetting even their woes—if given time. The subject of main discussion nowadays is business recovery, and how much longer the Government proposes to regulate it.

It is asserted by old-fashioned conservatives that while government ventures helped things get a start, now is the time to let business get under way and move forward under its own power.

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Stocks turned irregular today coincident with the further weakness of grains and a rather sharp drop in Canadian gold mining equities.

While resistance was shown by the rails, with shares of Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Louisville & Nashville getting up about a point, issues of McIntyre Porcupine, Dome, Howe Sound and Noranda Mines yielded some 2 to 3 points. Homestake Mining gave up 8 points on a small turnover.

Auburn Auto Weak

Auburn Automobile was active with a loss of more than 4, coincident with a company statement which showed a much heavier net loss for the first part of the year than in the like 1933 period. General Motors improved slightly, and Chrysler was about unchanged. Some of the alcohols were off a point or more.

Most of the leaders, such as American Telephone, du Pont, Western Union, U. S. Steel and Sears Roebuck were hesitant. The farm stocks sagged with grains.

Bonds Generally Higher

Moderate gains were shown over a fairly wide part of the bond list today. Demand had no unusual on the other hand sellers were not on theh other hand sellers were not inclined to offer at concessions from the previous day's levels except in a few instances.

High-grade issues continued well supported, although U. S. Governments were inclined to ease a little under light dealings. Treasury 3¼s of 1941 yielded 9-32s of a point, and smaller losses were recorded in the 3s and 3½s.

Some of the utility loans extended recent gains, the more prominent being Western Union 's, and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, up a point, and International Telephone 5s, consolidated Gas 5½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, up fractionally. Leading industrial issues, while firm, held to a small range.

Business was inactive in the foreign division with slightly lower prices ruling for some of the German Government issues, Belgian 7s, Brazil 6½s, Poland 7s and Japan 5½s. French 7½s, Australia 5s and Japan 6½s were moderately higher.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.76¾	.77⅛	.72⅞	.74⅞	—.03
July	.76¾	.77⅛	.73⅛	.75	—.03
September	.78½	.78¾	.74¼	.76⅜	—.02⅛
May	.42⅛	.43¼	.41⅛	.43⅛	+ ⅛
July	.45¼	.45⅝	.43¾	.45⅞	+ ⅜
September	.47¼	.48	.46	.42	+ ⅛
	Oats				
May	.28½	.27	.25¾	.26⅛	+ ⅛
July	.27½	.27⅝	.26⅜	.27⅝	+ ⅛
September	.26¾	.28⅜	.27¼	.28⅜	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.64⅞	.63⅜	.64¼	—.01
July	.65⅝	.64⅜	.65¼	— ¾

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 4 lower.

	High	Low	Last
October	102.0	102.0	101.8N
November	102.4	102.4	102.0N

N—Nominal.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 19	Apr. 18
106	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	106	106	106	
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1200	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
77⅛	70¼	.5	Adams Exp pf	10	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
34½	16	1¼	Adams Millis	1000	32	31½	31⅝	32½
11¾	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	10	10	10	10⅝
7⅝	5⅛	..	Advance Rumely	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
106⅛	93¾	3	¶ Air Reduction	700	99⅛	98	98	100
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5100	21¼	19⅞	20¼	21¼
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	8700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
16⅛	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2100	14¼	13¾	13¾	14¼
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	900	13¼	12½	12½	12¼
14⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1000	13¼	12¼	13¼	12¾
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	700	152½	151½	151½	152¼
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	20⅜	19¾	20	20
20⅛	12¼	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18⅝
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1900	52⅝	52	52	52½
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	14700	33⅞	31⅜	33½	31
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	9000	21½	20	21½	20¼
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	49	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝
12¾	7⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	12	11½	11½	12⅛
71	48½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	67½	66½	67¼	67¾
38	28	.38	Am Brake S&F	200	32½	32½	32	½32
107¾	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	110½	110½	110½	110
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	2700	104	102¾	103¾	104¼
146½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	144¼	144¼	144¾	144¾
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	28⅝	28½	28½	28⅝
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	52	52	52	
31½	20½	..	Am Chain pf	200	30⅛	30⅛	.30⅛	
82½	47	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	50	49	50	50¾
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	4000	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅛
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1000	25½	24½	24½	24¾
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18½
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	9	9	9	
42¼	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	40¾	40	40	39½
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
11	6½	..	Am International	700	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8	3	..	Am La Fr pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	1400	34¼	33½	34¼	34
74⅝	50	..	Am Loco pf	700	70½	70	70	69¾
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	700	25	24	24⅞	25
34¼	21	1½	Am News	130	30	29½	29¾	29
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	7000	9¼	9	9	8¾
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2700	24½	23	23¾	24
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2000	28	27	27½	28
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	8000	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅞
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3000	24½	23¾	24¼	24¼
51⅝	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	51½	51½	51½	51⅝
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅛
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	24½	24½	24½	26
51¼	40¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8700	44¾	43⅛	43½	43¼
122	100	7q	Am Smelt & R pf	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	
28⅛	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	4000	20½	20	20¼	20¾
81	68	2	Am SteelF pf	80	75½	75	75½	
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	52¼	52	52	52¼
112⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	112⅝	112½	112½	113¾
125⅛	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	9700	123⅝	122¼	123⅛	123¼
13	4⅞	.. h	Am Type Fndrs	200	9¼	8⅝	9¼	9¼
28⅜	9¾	.. h	Am Type F pf	160	22½	20	22½	20¼
27⅝	16⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5700	21⅜	20⅞	21	20¾
80	54	6	Am Wat1pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	75⅜
17½	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	1000	14⅞	14½	14½	15
83¾	61½	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	77⅞	77	77	77⅜
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	900	3¼	3⅜	3⅝	3½
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	13	12¾	12¾	13
17¾	13⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	7100	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	22	21¾	22	21¾
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	40	99	99	99	99½
33¾	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	32½	32	32	32¾
91⅛	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	17000	7½	7¼	7¾	7¾
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	8000	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	11000	74¼	72	73¼	72¾
8⅞	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	700	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	580	9¼	8¾	9	8⅝
9	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	17¼	16¾	16¾	16⅞
75	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	74	74	74	
75	54	..	Atchison T&SF	11000	70¾	69¼	70⅜	69
87¼	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	700	86⅜	85¾	86¼	86
54⅛	39	..	Atl Coast Line	800	50	48½	49¼	48⅛
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	50½	50½	50½	51½
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	7100	29⅞	29	29⅜	29½
101½	83	6e	Atlas Powder pf	10	101	101	101	100½
16¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	400	13	12¾	13	
87⅝	44⅛	2	Auburn Auto	27800	48¾	44¼	45½	49⅛
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1000	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	7000	14½	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
63½	55	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1000	63½	62	63½	62
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2700	30	29½	30	29¾
37⅞	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	33⅛	33	33	32¾
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	44½	44½	44½	44½
109	95¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	70	109	108¾	109	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	300	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	37⅞	37⅞	37	37
11	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	6000	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼
18	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15¼
88½	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	84½	84½	84½	
14⅝	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	7000	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾
26	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	300	32½	33¼	33¼	33½
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	7000	43¾	42	42	42
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	77⅜	76½	76½	77⅜
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	35	34	34½	35
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	900	13½	13¼	13½	13½
100	68	7*	Bloomingdale pf	20	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	63¼	62⅜	63	63
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	6000	24⅝	24	24½	23¾
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	1600	25⅝	25	25¼	25½
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4000	17⅜	16½	17⅜	16½
36¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	27900	35½	34½	35⅛	33⅜
89	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	89	88	88	88
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	900	6½	6¾	6¾	
49⅞	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	49⅞	47¾	49⅞	46½
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	69	68⅞	69	69
123⅜	118½	7*	Brown Shoe pf	10	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	700	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
9⅞	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	400	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11¾
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	70	66	66	66	64¾
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1800	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	35⅜	34	35	34½
5⅞	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
15½	7½	..	Bullard	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
6	2¼	..	Bulova Watch	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	700	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
6	3½	.. h	Bush Term deb	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
15¾	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	40	12½	12	12½	
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
2½	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	
4¾	2¼	..	Butterick	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	600	28	27	27⅞	28
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	100	61½	61½	61½	60⅞

—C—

30⅝	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	3800	30¼	29½	29½	30
1⅜	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1⅛
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1000	27⅞	27	27⅞	27
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3100	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝
38	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	70	35½	35	35½	35
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	900	69½	68	69¼	69¼
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	10	77	77	77	77
32⅞	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1500	32½	31¾	32	32¼
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	2100	37	36⅝	37	36¾
4	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
22¾	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	150	20	20¾	20¾	20¾
32⅛	24	1½	Central Agguirre	100	28	28	28	28
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	1200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
95	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	90	90	88	88
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	100	37	35⅞	36½	36½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1300	47½	47	47¾	47¾
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4200	47½	47	47⅞	47⅜
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
8⅜	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
13¾	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	11⅝	11	11¼	11
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	2000	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅜
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	24½	23¾	24	24
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	3800	25	24¼	24¾	24½
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
8	3⅞	h	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30¾	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	28½	28½	28½	28
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	300	19¼	19	19¼	19¾
60⅜	49¼	1	Chrysler	6100	54¼	53	53⅞	54⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	22¼	22	22	22¼
83½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	83½	82½	83½	82½
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
1¼	⅝	..	City Stores vtc	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
5⅛	3	..	City Stores A vtc	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3100	18	17½	17⅝	17⅞
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	25
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	100	94	94	94	94
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	34½	34½	34½	38½
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	28	28	28	28
30	20	..	Colo & So 2pf	80	23	22¾	23	
19¼	11⅛	.50	*Columbia Gas	8900	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
76⅛	52	6	*Columbia G pf A	300	75	74½	75	75½
70	41	5	Columbia G pf B	80	70	69	70	69
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1300	30¼	30	30⅜	30⅞
72¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	6200	72⅜	70	72⅜	72½
24¾	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3000	34¾	34	34¼	34¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	49	49	49	49⅜
103	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	103	103	103	101½
29	23½	1½	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	28	28	28	28½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	59¼	58¾	59	58⅞
108	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf		107¾	107¾	107¾	
36⅜	26	.60	Comm Solvents	7500	29¼	28¾	28¾	29⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Conwith & So	7200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
51	21½	6	Conwith &S 6pf	5000	51	49¾	49¾	50
13½	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	2100	18⅜	12¾	12¾	12⅞
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1300	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
8¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1900	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
89	82¼	6	Consol Gas	13400	38⅝	38	38½	38
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	89½
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	600	3	2¾	3	3
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	13000	13	12½	12¾	12¾
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5	5	5	5
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1000	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
13½	6¼	..	Container A	4400	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾
5¾	2¾	..	Container B	7100	5½	5	5	5
2¾	1	..	Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	61	60¼	61	60
82¾	75	3	Cont Can	1300	82¾	82	82¾	82½
11⅜	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1100	10⅞	9¾	10⅞	
34½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	34	33½	33¾	33⅛
3⅜	1⅜	..	Cont Motors	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22	16½	.26b	Cont Oil	11300	22	21½	22	21¾
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	2200	77½	76¼	77	77½
144¾	135	7	Corn Prod pf	20	143¾	143¾	143¾	143⅞
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	900	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	2300	33½	33	33½	33½
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
36¼	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	31¾	30½	31¾	31
41⅛	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	41	41	41	41⅛
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	4200	6¼	5⅞	6	6
38⅜	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	300	33⅞	33	33	32¾
70	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	71	71	71	70
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	2	2	2	2
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	7½	7¼	7¾	7⅝
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	42½	42	42½	42½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1400	28⅜	28	28	28
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	1300	80	78¼	79¾	80½
5¼	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright	3000	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
13¼	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	3100	10¾	10¼	10⅝	10½
85	68½	8	Cushman 8%	20	79⅞	79¾	79½	85
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	19	19	19	18¾

—D—

34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	3800	29⅞	29	29½	29⅛
73⅛	53	..	Del & Hudson	800	67	65½	66	65½
33¾	23⅛	..	Del Lack & W	1300	29¼	28½	28¾	28½
5⅝	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	81¼	80½	80½	80⅞
109	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	90	108	108	108	
53	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	400	52	51	51	52½
40⅞	32	1.25e	Dome Mines	2500	37½	36½	36½	38½
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	100	22	22	22	22
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1400	24⅜	23	24	24
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	200	16	16	16	16
1¼	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	4600	97⅜	96	97¼	96⅝
121	115	6	du Pont deb	100	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	101	101	101	101

—E—

12⅜	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	10⅜	10	10¼	10½
93⅜	79	3	Eastman Kodak N4	1800	93½	92	93¼	93
138	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	135	135	135	135
22⅜	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	6800	22½	21⅝	22	22⅛
19¼	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	100	14½	14½	14½	
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2300	27¾	27¼	27½	27½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	101	101	101	
7½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	700	5¾	5⅜	5½	5⅝
7⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2100	5½	7	7	7⅛

Financial: News and Comment

Cotton Industry Position Strong, Declares Sloan

Best in Six Years, Says Textile Head—Pleads for Coöperation

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19 (AP) —George A. Sloan, of New York, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, told the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association here that the textile industry was in a better position now than at any corresponding period in the last six years and advocated that it continue self-government with federal supervision.

Mr. Sloan, who also is chairman of the cotton textile code authority, said the textile code paved the way for hundreds of other codes and that noncompliance of the code "has been a rare exception."

"I doubt if any industry has experienced less difficulty in securing compliance with its code provisions," he said, "or less occasion to invoke the machinery of enforcement than ours."

He said, "While substantial price-increases have occurred, we have been able to demonstrate under inquiry that they no more than reflect the additional costs of making effective the NRA program of rehabilitation plus the processing tax which has amounted to approximately $79,000,000 during the past eight months."

Mr. Sloan said the Recovery Act to date has achieved its purpose and said that at the end of March, 1934, taking the relationship between production, stocks on hand and unfilled orders, business "was better than at any corresponding period during the previous six years, even better than at the end of March, 1929."

He said he believed there is a "danger against which industry and the NRA must be on guard. Up to the present time the recovery program has succeeded largely because it has been coöperatively conceived and administered. But instances now occur from time to time where it would appear that on the Government side there is a tendency in some quarters to yield to the temptation to act arbitrarily, to superimpose 'ex parte' new conditions and provisions upon industry.

"As yet these tendencies have not developed sufficiently to be serious but I feel it my duty as one who is tremendously interested in the success of NRA to sound the warning that there is no surer way to undermine the successful working of the national recovery program than for the Government to abandon the coöperative conception, the ideal of self-government by industry under government supervision."

Commissioner Points To Growing Surplus Of Transportation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19—Declaring that transportation facilities appeared to be the only kind of surplus which had not received government attention, Harry G. Taylor, commissioner of western railroads, yesterday urged a showdown to determine what types of transportation could serve most efficiently and economically.

Speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Taylor said that "there is a very great surplus of transportation involving at least $30,000,000,000 in investment, and the shippers and taxpayers are now required to carry this unnecessary burden."

Urging a searching inventory into all forms of transportation to determine the respective economic values of each, Mr. Taylor said that at the present time the Government is "With one hand imposing a program of curtailment on the railroads, and with the other giving direct aid and encouragement to all other forms of transportation.

"They are only two courses. Either regulation of the railroads should be relaxed or there should be an equivalent degree of regulation applied to their competitors."

While urging uniformity of regulation, Mr. Taylor, however, deplored any kind of government-control which discouraged individual initiative.

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Tells of Federal Aid

Leonard P. Ayres
Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company and Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the A. B. A.

Soviet-American Trade Is Faced By Uncertainty

Debtor-Nation Default Measure May Delay Russian Purchases

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Trade with Russia has increased in the last five months, indicating that the establishment of diplomatic relations has been instrumental in some improvement. However, the debtor-nation default measure, signed last week by President Roosevelt, has created much uncertainty over the future prospects of American exports to the Soviet Republic.

For the five months from October, 1933, through February, 1934, purchases here by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which does all the Soviet buying in this country, totaled $6,083,000 compared with $2,278,000 in the corresponding period of the year before. This represents a gain of 167 per cent.

It is seen, however, that this gain of about $6,000,000, while indicating an upward trend, is very small compared with what the U. S. S. R. used to buy in 1930 and 1931 when orders averaged about $10,000,000 a month. American sales to the Soviet amounted to $114,000,000 in 1930, but only $6,000,000 in 1933.

Arrangements had been progressing steadily for contemplated increased trade with the two countries. It has been stated repeatedly by officials and recently by Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of Amtorg, that expansion of trade depends primarily on what long-term credit arrangements can be effected.

On March 1, it is reported that about 20 separate Russian technical commission were in the United States making studies in their respective fields. These included oil, automobiles, tractors, rubber, electrical machinery, metal-working machinery, steel, aviation, chemical and machine tool industries.

First, the groundwork was laid by the formal recognition of Russia. The Import-Export Bank was then formed and was characterized by Mr. Bogdanov in an article as "a step in the right direction." Now, progress appears to be at a standstill.

In the Johnson act, which bars loans to nations in default to the United States, government corporations, as the Import-Export Bank are explicitly exempted from the provisions of the act. It was thus construed that the bank could extend credit to exporters wishing to do business with the Soviet Government. Officials of the bank then passed a resolution to the effect that the debts incurred by the Kerensky régime would first have to be settled. This debt settlement with the Soviet authorities is thus the red flag in the commercial relations between the two countries.

There was interest displayed in a published report yesterday from Moscow of a warning in the Soviet press that the Johnson act may delay Soviet purchases here in any sizable amount until 1937, the end of the second five-year plan. The warning appeared in For Industrialization, the Russian official organ of heavy industry.

American Airlines, Inc., To Bid for Air Mail

NEW YORK April 19 (AP)—Organization of American Airlines, Inc., the new operating company formed under the parentage of Aviation Corporation to bid on air mail contracts, was ratified at the annual meeting of the corporation's board of directors.

The corporation voted to subscribe to $2,000,000 of the authorized capital stock of American Airlines, Inc.

The new line is expected eventually to take over the routes and equipment now flown by American Airways, which operates from coast to coast along the Southern route.

E. L. Cord, the former racing mechanic who rose to president of the Auburn Automobile Company, and a year ago wrested control of the aviation corporation away from powerful Wall Street interests, was elected chairman of the board.

His chief aide, L. B. Manning, was made president. Other officers elected are: R. S. Pruitt, vice president and general counsel; T. J. Dunnison, treasurer; Harold Kondolf, secretary.

Uruguay Shows Favorable Trade Balance for 1933

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 19 (By U. P.)—Exports for 1933 totaled 81,000,000 gold pesos and imports 56,000,000 gold pesos, according to a report issued by the Bank of the Republic.

Ayres Says 42 P. C. of Banks Extended Help

Capital Aid Given by Government in Excess of Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 19—Forty-two per cent of the banks in the United States have been extended capital aid in excess of $1,000,000,000 or 34 per cent of their common capital by the RFC, it was disclosed in a report to the executive council of the American Bankers' Association yesterday by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the A. B. A.

The capital aid has been extended to over 6000 banks. In addition, several thousand banks are indebted to the Federal Government for $820,000,000, on pledges of substantial portions of their assets, the report disclosed.

4000 Fewer Banks

The banking crisis of March, 1933, brought a reduction of nearly 4000 banks, or about 20 per cent, it was shown. Aggregate resources dropped nearly $5,500,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent. As compared with the all-time high mark for the number of banks, 30,800 institutions in 1921, the new structure with 14,600 units represents a decrease of 16,200, or over half. As compared with peak of aggregate resources, $74,000,000,000 in 1930, today in June, 1933, with a total of $41,300,000,000, showed shrinkage of $32,700,000,000 or 31 per cent.

In addition to this federal participation in banking, there are about 5700 loaning associations making various kinds of short, intermediate and long-term loans to all types of corporate and individual borrowers. Their aggregate authorized capital from government sources is about $1,500,000,000.

Loans Exceed $2,600,000,000

Official statements enumerate borrowers from them in excess of 715,000 persons. The amount of loans they report is in excess of $2,600,000,000. Various of these agencies are empowered to issue government guaranteed bonds to an indicated total of $4,000,000,000.

In addition the RFC has direct loans outstanding to various classes of corporate interests in excess of $700,000,000, with a capital of $500,000,000. It was empowered to issue obligations aggregated more than $5,000,000,000.

Ninety-one per cent of all licensed banks have taken advantage of the federal deposit insurance plan, it was reported to the executive council at the concluding session. On March 31, there were 13,870 banks which were members of the temporary insurance fund.

An address written by Leo T. Crowley, Washington, D. C., chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was read by L. E. Birdsell, also of Washington, general counsel for the corporation.

Deposit Insurance

Insurance of deposits appeals to bankers from a sound business point of view, it was declared, and has been accepted whole-heartedly.

Ninety-eight per cent of the total deposits in all licensed banks are in banks which are members of the temporary insurance fund. The corporation to date has insured 55.6 millions of accounts. The aggregate amount of the accounts which are insured represents 37½ per cent of the total deposit liability of all the licensed banks at present operating in the United States.

Since the fund has been in operation, beginning Jan. 1, it has not been called upon to pay any insurance to depositors; not a single depositor has lost a penny in a member bank. On the other hand, there have been 60 suspensions of banks not members, it was stated.

General Electric Sales Up 35 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, April 19—Sales billed by the General Electric Company for the first quarter of 1934 amounted to $34,936,000, which compared with $26,101,000 for the like quarter a year ago, an increase of 35 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced to stockholders of the company at their annual meeting here.

Profit available for dividends for the quarter was $4,566,000, compared with $2,839,000, an increase of 61 per cent.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Rise During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Exports of wheat, (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended April 14, 1934, totaled 4,673,594 bushels, as compared with 3,426,419 bushels in the previous week and 3,690,539 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 162,984,239 bushels, as compared with 228,651,815 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Quebec Power Company Gross Revenues Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Quebec Power Company reports for the first quarter of this year gross revenue of $972,823, compared with $968,933 for the corresponding period last year.

Operating expenses, taxes, exchange on interest payments and fixed charges amounted to $707,115, compared with $735,891 for the like quarter last year, leaving surplus before depreciation and income tax of $265,707, compared with $233,042 for the first three months of 1933.

Monetary Experts in Agreement Dollar Will Buy Less in 1935

Although Buying Power of Currency Does Not Show Drop Comparable to Cut in Money Unit's Gold Content, Belief Held It Will Ensue

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NEW YORK, April 19—On this first birthday of the new dollar, the world of finance is chiefly interested in what this dollar is going to look like on its second birthday.

The monetary experts widely agree that the dollar will not buy as much a year from now as it will today. Whether it will contain less gold, or even some silver, remain moot questions.

The dollar informally left the gold standard March 4, 1933, when the Federal Reserve banks ceased redeeming paper currency with gold. But it was April 19, a year ago, that former Secretary of the Treasury Woodin formally announced the dollar was no longer a gold dollar, but a managed dollar.

Our monetary unit now finds itself on a modified gold bullion standard—"1934 model," according to Secretary Morgenthau — and stripped from 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, to 15 5/21 grains.

Under legislation enacted last May, and last January, the President may increase the amount of gold in the dollar a trifle, that is, to 15.48 grains, and may decrease it substantially, in fact to as little as 12.9 grains.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau have made it clear that they wish to continue with the present dollar of 15 5/21 grains, for the time being.

In the meantime, the silver bloc in Congress is agitating for greater monetary use of silver. The Administration has been cool to most of the silver proposals, and usually well-informed quarters assert that any mandatory silver legislation of extreme monetary moment would be vetoed.

So, barring unexpected developments in silver, the future of the dollar is widely expected to depend largely upon whether the President decides to cut the gold content further, and upon the adjustment of the general price level to the reduction in the gold content of the currency already executed.

But this is probably substantially larger than the real increase in the cost of living to date, since rising prices percolate but slowly into such relatively fixed but important items as rents, medical costs, and insurance. As a matter of fact, the National Industrial Conference Board's index for the cost of living, from March, 1933, to March, 1934, shows an increase of only 2.3 per cent.

Although the dollar's gold content has been cut nearly 41 per cent, the currency has as yet shown no such shrinkage in purchasing power. The Bureau of Labor index of commodity prices for March shows a gain of only 22½ per cent over a year earlier.

And even though the gold content of the dollar be not further reduced, many economists agree, although opinion is far from unanimous, that general price levels, over a period of a few years, will adjust themselves to the new value of gold. So if this is true, the present gold bullion dollar would show a substantial decrease in purchasing power, probably by next April 19, regardless of whether it is diluted with silver, or stripped of more gold.

As a matter of fact, more sensitive speculative commodities have already jumped comparably to the drop in the gold content. Moody's daily index of 15 sensitive commodities is up just about 41 per cent from a year ago, while the gold content of the dollar is down roughly the same amount. As time goes on, according to proponents of the gold theory, the boost in prices to compensate for the lower value of the dollar should trickle through most of the economic structure.

Prices still have some distance to go to reach the 1926 level, widely regarded as the Administration's objective. In fact, prices as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale index for March must rise roughly 36 per cent to reach the average of eight years ago.

The World's Business

THE Alexander Hamilton Institute, whose opinion is worthy of respect, does not think that the remarkable increase in private building will be maintained. A rather pessimistic conclusion, in view of the high hopes that have been built in Washington on the prospect. The reason for the Institute's opinion is the high level of building costs. Charts of relative costs are given in its latest bulletin as evidence. One is a comparison with rents. According to this, building costs actually turned up in the middle of 1932, while the trend of rents continued down. As a result of these two divergent trends, rents are now at the lowest level of the depression, while building costs are almost as high as in 1929. "Such an extraordinary spread has thus developed between building costs and rents," comments the Institute, "that building is not only a profitless, but a losing proposition." Another chart compares building costs and the average of commodity prices. While the expense of skilled labor has declined about as much as the level of commodity prices, common labor wages have gone down very little. They are only 3.6 per cent below the level of 1929. The commodity price level, by comparison, is down by 22.8 per cent. Among other items in building costs, cement has actually improved above its 1929 level, by 2.3 per cent.

* * *

Housing Hopes

The review in which the above details are given is well worth reading. It has an intimate bearing on the mammoth housing program of Washington officialdom which is expected to offset any business droop this summer. Housing has more than once come to the rescue of American enterprise. In 1921, after the war-time housing "moratorium," it acted as a wonderful stimulant. The need is not now as great as it was then. But there is said to be an actual shortage of half a million houses. And, socially, the need for thorough rehousing is always present. Behind the scenes, the Administration is undoubtedly trying to bring building costs down into some just relation with other prices. In regard to materials, Mr. Henry I. Harriman recently told me that the promise of so much business in the rehousing plan would certainly persuade suppliers of basic housing materials to cut their prices. Little is known as yet about labor's attitude. The building trades are strongly unionized. The question before them is whether an access of reëmployment is worth the sacrifice in reasonable wage readjustments.

* * *

Construction Code

The question of codes in housing reminds me that very little has been heard of late about the code for the construction industry. Some months ago I heard several reports that it was hung up because the NRA was trying to persuade the workers to agree to wage readjustments downward. I got little light when I inquired at NRA headquarters. No wonder. The NRA is not likely to be very talkative about efforts to bring down the wages in one industry when the country at large thinks that it is committed to a rise in wages for all industries. The above discussion, however, shows the need for this singling out of the construction industry for wage cuts.

* * *

A Sleeping Giant

It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Winfield W. Reifler and his co-workers will iron out these problems. The prospect of an ambitious housing and rehousing scheme appeals alike to conservative economists and social reformers. Among the former perhaps Prof. O. M. W. Sprague would take precedence in the eyes of the American people. Yet such a plan as this was the pivot of the constructive side of the articles last winter which explained his resignation from government service. As for social reformers, they look upon such a scheme as the best insurance of social health. Many suggestions have gone to Washington for hoped-for incorporation in the new plans. Only the other day the Regional Plan Association made public an interesting report discussing the possibility of rehabilitating the disgraceful slum areas of American cities through the development of neighborhood units in place of the old-fashioned individual home. Assuming an average land cost of not more than $2 a square foot, the report showed how, with proper public coöperation, sunny and sanitary housing could be furnished as low as $10, though not in New York. With the benefit of a federal subsidy scheme which it submitted, this could be reduced to $6. But it requires much greater coöperation than has yet been shown to disprove the Alexander Hamilton Institute's pessimism about such housing developments.

* * *

A Bull's Eye

Any industry that demands price control in its magna charta must be willing to accept control of profits—Mrs. Rumsey, head of the Consumers' Advisory Board, NRA.

* * *

Statistics

Many complaints are being made against the statistics coming out of Washington. It all started last summer when Gen. Hugh S. Johnson interfered with the objective interpretation of economic data by the Federal Reserve economists. The data themselves are not so much in question. What has aroused criticism is the arrangement and interpretation of those data by politically-minded persons. Statistics can be made to prove almost anything if the person using (or even preparing) them starts out with that intention. Prof. A. L. Bowley, the British statistician, used to divide statistics into three parts. If I can recall his exact description, they were: "First, elementary study of statistical material, involving no knowledge of mathematics; this should form part of any economics course; second, statistics involving a knowledge of mathematics up to a first-year honors standard; this might well serve as a special subject in an honors course of economics; third, statistical methods involving applications of the theory of probability; this should be restricted to persons specially licensed by the Privy Council, and not more than one license should be given in each generation!" H. B. E.

Cities Service Net During 1933 Is $59,784,932

Debt Reduced $14,166,215—Company Adds 3000 to Pay Rolls

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19 — Cities Service Company of New York in its twenty-fourth annual report just issued shows consolidated net earnings for 1933 amounted to $59,784,932. This amount is slightly or 2 per cent below the earnings of the previous year when the net was $60,951,583.

The earnings this year were more than double the total requirements for interest on all public indebtedness of the company and its subsidiaries.

Henry L. Doherty, president of the company, denied rumors that he had sold his holdings. He says that he has always held and still holds at the present time the largest common stock interest in the company.

Financial Position

During the year the company and its subsidiaries materially improved their consolidated financial position. The excess of current assets over current liabilities increased from $4,487,491 in 1932 to $21,147,101. Notes payable were reduced by $11,471,962 and long-term funded debts by $2,694,253, making the total debt reduction during the year $14,166,215. This large reduction of indebtedness was accomplished with relatively small decline of total cash balances; which balances amounted to $26,771,086 at the close of the year. The report states that there are no important funded debt maturities until 1942. Short-term credits for commercial transactions have become available to a satisfactory extent. The consolidated balance sheet shows that the total assets of the organization on Dec. 31, 1933, were $1,281,987,981.

In 1933 the company and subsidiaries expended approximately $7,500,000 for construction and acquisition of new property. This amount compares with $17,000,000 in 1932.

Reserve Appropriations

Reserve appropriations amounted to $17,744,000 out of the current earnings of the year and $1,138,000 from surplus. Charges against reserves in the year required only $11,567,000. As of Dec. 31, 1933, the balance of reserves for depletion, depreciation and replacements was $134,330,000.

While codes have not as yet been approved for the industries in which other subsidiaries operate, all of the companies have complied with the President's re-employment agreement. Approximately 3000 employees have been added to the pay rolls of the company and subsidiaries, and it is estimated that the increased wages will amount annually to more than $4,000,000.

Illinois Downtrend Of Employment and Pay Rolls Reversed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 19—The usual downward trend of unemployment and pay rolls between February and March was reversed this year, when an increase of 2.4 per cent in employment and 3.9 per cent in pay rolls was reported by Illinois industrial plants, according to the monthly survey of the Illinois Department of Labor, issued here today. This was the second successive month of improvement in industrial employment and pay rolls, according to the department. The report continued:

"March indexes disclosed that both employment and pay rolls in reporting establishments were above the levels reached in March, 1932. Similar comparisons show increases of 24.9 per cent in employment and 39.3 per cent in pay rolls over March, 1933. It is, however, important to note that the low levels of employment and pay rolls in March, 1933, were caused to a large extent by the suspension of normal banking facilities occasioned by bank holidays during that month."

Stock Issue Offer By Glenn Martin Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The largest industrial financing to be arranged since the adoption of the Securities Act of 1933 will be undertaken early next week, when public offering will be made of 325,000 shares of the common stock of the Glenn L. Martin Company, airplane manufacturers of Baltimore, Md.

According to the registration statement recently filed with the Federal Trade Commission, the stock will be offered for public subscription at $11.50 a share. The company will receive $10 a share. The underwriters are Otis & Co. of New York and Cleveland. The offering will be made through a nation-wide syndicate, including Stein Brothers & Boyce of Baltimore and Hammons & Co. of New York.

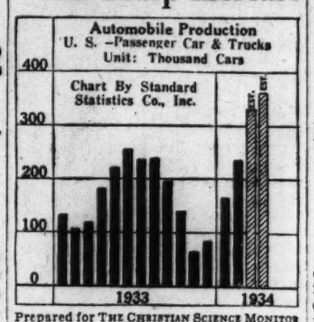
N. Y. Telephone Co. Raises Wages Again

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The New York Telephone Company, the largest unit in the Bell System, announces that the plan of periodical wage increases in effect prior to May 1, 1931, will be resumed on May 1, 1934.

All employees will be eligible for the increases, the company stated, "except those in the upper supervisory and management levels."

This action together with some adjustments in wage scales will increase the company's pay roll during the next 12 months by about $2,500,000, it was stated.

March Auto Output Has Sharp Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reporting March, 1934, output of its members at 262,156 units, all monthly records for that group of car producers as far back as September, 1929, were broken.

Including Ford; aggregate United States and Canadian outturn last month ran close to 350,000 vehicles.

Assemblies and shipments to distributing points continue to rise in April.

If present schedules are met, total car and truck production this month should range between 375,000 and 400,000 units, with the three leading organizations expected to contribute around 350,000.

Alternate Wage And Price Rises Seen in Prospect

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—Expanding employment and increases in industrial wages are building up a firm background of increased buying power for moderate and sustained recovery. During March, factory employment in New York State gained 3.8 per cent over February, more than double the average increase reported for the period in the past 15 years. Total pay rolls advanced 6.8 per cent, reflecting in part the rise in individual wages which was effected in numerous important industries. In Ohio, also reporting for March, employment gained 4.5 per cent over February.

The fact that recent wage advances are increasingly being passed on in the shape of higher prices is raising doubts, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, as to whether the net purchasing power of the average worker has been enhanced by his higher remuneration. Analysis of the trend of recent price changes and their relation to all items comprised in the average worker's expense budget indicates that, thus far, he has had to bear an insignificant part of the higher cost burden.

Food prices, where largest gains already have occurred, account for only about 30 per cent of average expenses; the increase in clothing prices affects about 12.5 per cent. More than half of the worker's budget comprises shelter, fuel, insurance, medical care, car fare and other miscellany in which costs are relatively fixed or price increases are slow to penetrate. Many of the price advance burdens already had been assumed prior to the wage changes, so that the wage earner felt the benefit in an immediate increase in purchasing power.

Industry in South To Try to Preserve Wage Differentials

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 19 (AP) —Putting aside talk of "secession" 300 members of the Southern Industrial Council adopted a program of enlisting the entire South in a determined effort to preserve wage differentials in industry below the Mason and Dixon's line.

A telegram was addressed to President Roosevelt setting forth the arguments for the differentials which speakers said under NRA plans would be eliminated at an early date in every industry.

The telegram set forth the reason for the meeting and said:

"It was found the order which closed the mines in this district has thrown more than 20,000 out of work and the very life of southern industry is threatened by this chaotic condition now prevailing.

"Racial strife and bloodshed are the imminent effect of the situation, and order is now being maintained partially by National Guard. Many manufacturing industries are about to close for lack of coal, which would greatly increase unemployment.

"We are, therefore, appealing to you to take such immediate steps as may be necessary to remedy this grave situation."

Plans were outlined for meetings in every State, from Virginia to Texas, within the next 15 days, to launch campaigns to inform workers, farmers, merchants and professional men of the effects the elimination of wage differentials would have on business and industry in the South.

Shawinigan Water & Power Earnings Advance 20 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19—The Shawinigan Water & Power Company reports for the first quarter of this year, after all expenses and fixed charges but before depreciation and income tax, surplus of $716,016, compared with $592,945 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 20 per cent.

Gross revenue for the quarter amounted to $2,916,779 compared with $2,851,203. Net operating revenue for the first quarter totaled $1,675,313 compared with $1,471,047 for the corresponding period last year.

Conference Board Says Nation's Tax 20 P. C. of Income

Ratio Sets Record in 1932—Up From 11.8 P. C. in 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK April 19—Total tax collections, federal, state and local, in the United States in 1932 were equal to 20.3 per cent of the total national income of the American people, according to computations announced today by the National Industrial Conference Board in a study of "The Burden of Taxation in the United States and European Countries." In 1929 total tax collections in the United States were equal to 11.8 per cent of the national income.

In the period from 1929 to 1932 the ratio of taxes to national income increased in three European countries as follows: United Kingdom, from 21 per cent cent to 28 per cent; Germany, from 19 per cent to 22 per cent, and France, from 23 per cent to 25 per cent.

American tax collections in 1932, the last year for which comparable data are available, were almost equal to the combined total of the three European countries, the figures being as follows: United States, $8 billion; United Kingdom, $4.4 billion; Germany, $2.4 billion; France, $2.3 billion.

Aggregate tax collections in the United States reached an all-time peak of $10.3 billion in 1930. Of this total federal taxes accounted for $3.5 billion; state taxes, $1.8 billion and local taxes, $5 billion. In 1932 federal taxes amounted to $1.8 billion; state $1.7 billion; and local, $4.5 billion. The principal factor in the decline in total tax collections after 1930 was the marked drop in federal taxes, particularly income taxes and customs. Federal tax revenues for the fiscal year 1933 were at the 1932 level, and for 1934 the indications are that collections will be substantially higher.

The ratio of taxes to national income was almost constant in the United States in the pre-depression years, 1926 to 1929, moving no lower than 11 per cent nor higher than 11.8 per cent. In 1929 taxes totaled $9,800,000,000 compared with total nation income of $83,000,000,000. Taxes increased $1,300,000,000 in 1930, while national income decreased to $70,300,000,000 with the result that the ratio of taxes to national income rose to 14.6 per cent. In the next two years taxes fell off to $8,000,000,000, but national income dropped even more rapidly, to $39,400,000,000, and the ratio for 1932 rose to 20.3 per cent, the highest figure on record.

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The Young Folks' Page

True Tales of the North

By Jack Melville

Chapter V

The Pups in Harness

The earlier chapters of "True Tales of the North" have introduced us to a log cabin in the backwoods of a northern forest, a homecoming in the depth of winter, to Lady and her pups, and last, but not least, to Chico, who by passing a severe test when only a few days old, promises to prove a true leader, a dog in a thousand.

Jack Melville, the writer of these "true stories," has spent 18 years of his life in the wilds of northern Ontario. He has roamed from Sioux Lookout to the Arctic Circle, bred and trained freight and racing sled dogs, and raced in several international derbies. Chico was his boon companion for years, and the training, adventures and character of this devoted and courageous wolf dog are the chief theme of his master's story.

"HEY there, you, come back with my pants. Do yuh hear me? Chico, nice puppy, come to Ben. That's a nice—! Hey, come back here! Oh, Jack, catch Chico, he has my pants."

Chico had come flying out of the kitchen door, Ben's pants streaming like a battle flag behind him. Ben, fully dressed, except for one important detail—his pants—had come charging after the mischievous puppy. Once outside, Chico was all set to play for hours. Just out of reach of the irate old woodsman he crouched on the ground poised ready for instant flight. His eyes were dancing and sparkling with excitement and impishness. He growled as he watched Ben slowly sneak toward him.

Just as Ben reached out and almost had him, Chico leaped to one side, and dog and pants became a crazy blurr of movement as the pup showed his full enjoyment of the situation by worrying poor Ben's only pair of trousers. Can you think of anything worse or more ridiculous than to see your only pair of pants (and the only ones obtainable in over 60 miles) dancing around just out of reach, propelled by a perfectly wild, joyous half-grown wolf-huskie puppy.

After thoroughly enjoying the show for a few minutes, and watching old Ben get wilder and more out of temper until he looked as if he would burst, I went to the rescue.

"Here Chico, come boy." The pup looked at me to see if I was playing or not. Seeing that I was in earnest, he came trotting toward me, trailing the precious trousers behind him. They were quickly given back to their owner not much the worse for wear. That pup sat and grinned at Ben as the old fellow placed himself inside those runaway pants.

Across the Jack Pine Plains

Chico now had the run of the camp. As a general rule, where I was, there the pup would be also. He was never so happy as when I was playing with him or training him. He had learned that Browny and Whitey were also my pets and not to be chased. The high spots in his life were the times when I would throw the saddle on Nettie Girl and with the whole pack of pups go racing for miles across the jack pine plains. Always on these trips Lady and Jerry would be members of the pack. Jerry was the big spike leader of my old team. He had held his place as leader for nine years. As he was going to be one of the chief trainers of this new, young dog team, I wanted him to be on good terms with every member.

Nearly every time we went on such a run there would be the added excitement of the chase as the trail of a bear, deer or wolf would be picked up. Then the hunting cry of the wolf pack would go ringing out in all its wild clamor, as these puppies showed the blood of their wild wolf father.

That always meant real work for Nettie Girl and me, because we would have to get that bunch of dogs away from the trail before they caught up with their quarry. The only times I let them run the game to the finish was when it happened to be a wolf they were after. The finish was always a lost trail.

When the puppy harnesses were completed, the pups were old enough to start actual sled or harness training. I wish you could have seen Chico and his future team lie down, stand up, stand still, "mush" or go, "whoa" or stop, on command.

The harnesses were made of three-quarter-inch webbing with padded shoulder straps and designed in the racing pattern for extreme lightness, freedom of motion and strength. When all was ready, each pup was harnessed and we went for our usual walk or romp. Not a pup but tried every way he knew how to get rid of this network of straps, but in a very little while each became accustomed to it. That first day was just used to acquaint the pups with the feel of the harness.

The next day Jerry, harnessed, was attached to the drag sled by a six-foot lead rope. Chico and the puppy with the big brown circles round his eyes were hooked up, one on each side of the lead rope. Each had a short lead rope from his collar to Jerry's whipple-tree ring. There was also a trace line from their whippletree rings to the drag sled.

The two puppies sure were showing the result of their previous training while all this fussing was going on. They were told to stand still and still they stood.

I went to the drag and called "mush." Jerry and the pups sprang forward. The sudden movement of the drag gave those puppies stage fright, panic and everything else all at once. They threw themselves sideways, and then flat on the ground. They rolled and tried to stand on their heads. Talk about action! They sure had it.

Soothing Away Their Fears

Jerry stopped and waited. I gathered both pups into my arms and, talking softly, gently quieted them and soothed their fears all away. As soon as they were ready, I again gave the command "mush," this time walking between the pups and with a hand grasping each collar. We slowly made our way along the road, the two babies dragged along by Jerry, walking sideways as they watched over their shoulders that fearful bogey, the sled drag.

First Chico and then his teammate sensed that the drag would not harm them. Inside of 10 minutes they were trotting slowly along paying very little attention to it. To start with, 20-minute periods are quite long enough for training half-grown pups. Chico and the pup with the brown rings round its eyes were soon replaced by two of the others.

No real trouble was experienced until Cherie was harnessed. That little lady not only refused to pull but she lay down and would not move. After petting her and working with her for awhile, I found she was not frightened but just stubborn. There is only one way to cure that, so I called "mush" to Jerry, and away we went dragging Cherie over the hard ground. She lay on her side and choked and whined, but would not stand on her feet. Occasionally we gave her the chance, but nothing doing. For a half mile or more we dragged her, and then suddenly she jumped to her feet and joined the procession. She never lay down on the job again.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

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John Huss. From the Herrnhut Archives. Drawn From a Photograph by Dwight C. Sturges.

John Huss, Champion of Light and Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE inalienable rights of all men to be governed by their reason and conscience, and to have freedom of speech and action, have been developed by slow degrees in the history of mankind. The freedom which some nations enjoy today would have seemed only a dim possibility to people who lived a few centuries ago. This freedom has been gained by the efforts of those courageous men and women all down the ages who have labored unceasingly for the welfare of humanity, and who have considered the rights of freedom of more importance than either their lives or their happiness.

There have been great reformers in every age and in every nation who have had the courage to take a stand against the evils which hold mankind in bondage, and in so doing they have cleared the way to freedom, not only for themselves, but for all mankind. Such heroes belong to the whole world, as well as to their own nation. John Drinkwater writes in his play, "Abraham Lincoln":

> When the high heart we magnify,
> And the sure vision celebrate,
> And worship greatness passing by,
> Ourselves are great.

Outstanding in the world's struggle for social and religious liberty, is the name of John Huss of Bohemia, who is revered in that country (now Czecho-Slovakia) for his courage, his self-renouncement, and his devotion to his country.

The University of Prague

Born about 1374, in the little village of Hussenic, near the borders of Germany, he was known as John of Hussenic, but later as John Huss. His parents were peasants of small means, but they wanted their son to have a good education and so sent him to the University of Prague, which was the first university founded in Central Europe. Here students came from all over the world, many of them begging their daily bread on the streets, a common practice in those days. And here came John Huss the peasant lad, seeking knowledge and learning.

A story is told of his student days, that once he placed his hand on the fire in the coal pan, and held it there until one of his companions drew it away, and he said, so the story runs: "I only wished to test whether I should have sufficient courage to bear but a small part of the pain, for the sake of Christ."

The most natural course for a scholar to take in those days, was first the study of theology, and then the service of the church. And so at the beginning of the fifteenth century we find John Huss preaching in Bethlehem Chapel. The ground for this chapel had been given to Prague by a rich and patriotic citizen, in order that the citizens might have the privilege of hearing sermons in their own language, because he felt that the world of God should not be fettered, but preached with the greatest freedom.

In those days Latin was the universal language of learned people, and the Bible and the church services were in the Latin tongue, so that it was quite an innovation to have sermons preached in the language of the man in the street.

John Huss had an intense devotion to the Bible, and he felt that the people should be able to read it for themselves. He believed, as did many noble minds of that day, that the church had departed from the simplicity of early Christianity, and he attacked various abuses which had crept into the church of his day, just as Wycliffe had done in England, and as Martin Luther did in Germany 100 years later.

At this time the Bible was little known to the Bohemian people, and its study was not encouraged. Scholars from Oxford had carried Wycliffe's translation of the Bible to Prague, and there Huss became familiar with Wycliffe's other writings as well. He translated many of them into the Bohemian language and he adopted many of Wycliffe's ideas on church reform. He believed, as Wycliffe did, that the Scriptures should be accessible to all the people.

It is true that there existed at the time some translations of the Bible in the Bohemian language, but John Huss collected, revised and corrected them, so that the people were able to read them in their own language.

Singing of Hymns in Native Tongue

We read that, about the year 1402, the preaching of John Huss in Bethlehem Chapel was becoming famous. Huss also instituted congregational singing. He shared the national love of music and singing, and felt that church song was a very important part of devotion. Up till that time there had been little congregational singing, the responses all being in Latin. But Huss, having started the preaching of sermons in the native language, resolved to introduce the singing of hymns, also. He translated some of the Latin hymns into Bohemian, revived old tunes, and had words of a devotional nature written for them. He even held a class in his Chapel that the congregation might learn the new hymns, and from that time church singing became an important part of church worship.

All this aroused a great deal of opposition, and it is of interest to us today to note that it was considered a great offense that women should be allowed to take part in the church service, as they did when congregational singing became general.

But brave John Huss continued to teach the people to sing praises to God. He encouraged them to find an outlet for their religious enthusiasm in church song. Many new hymns were written at this time, and were sung all over the country, as they are to this day.

At the museum in Prague, there is a worn copy of the first known hymn-book, and it is dated 1501. One hundred years later, Martin Luther revived church singing in Germany, and for this, as well as many other church reforms, he acknowledges his debt to John Huss of Bohemia. A statue to John Huss forms part of the Luther monument in Worms.

Always interested in the spiritual welfare of his country, he preached and wrote against many of the evil practices of the day. He felt that many of the religious observances were inconsistent with the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures, and he aroused men to think for themselves. He abhorred vice and immorality and was not slow in denouncing them.

A Song of Faith

Huss incurred the hatred and enmity of the religious and political authorities, and he was finally brought before the Church Council in the city of Constance, to answer certain charges. He was not allowed to speak in his own defense, but was attacked on various beliefs of theology, and was accused of holding opinions that were injurious to church and state. He was burned at the stake, July 6, 1418, and as the flames rose around him his voice was heard singing one of the songs of faith which he had taught his people to sing.

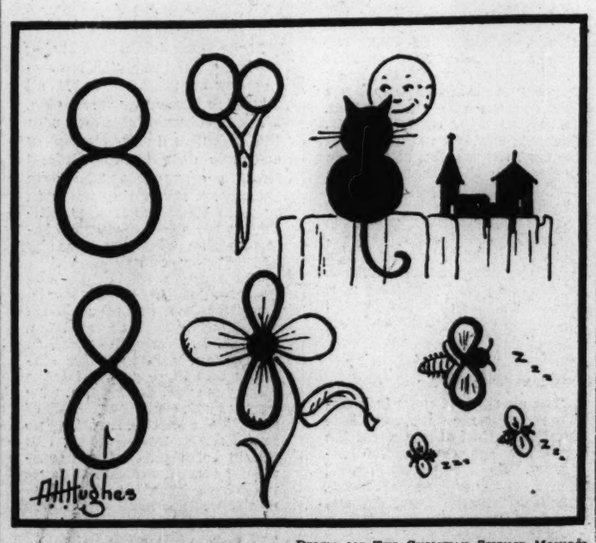
In one of his letters Huss writes: "I have already found that simple, poor priests, poor laymen and women, defend the truth more bravely than doctors of the Holy Writ, who from fear flee from the truth and dare not speak it." It is the story of such lives as his that impelled the poet Lowell to write the familiar lines:

> Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne.
> Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown,
> Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

E. M. G.

Sketch Book

By A. H. Hughes



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Here Is Another of Our Sketch Book Series, Basing Sketches on the Numerals 1 to 9. Today We Have the Figure 8, and Mr. Hughes Shows How Easily and Effectively It Can Be Made the Basis of Simple Drawings. It Would Be a Good Plan to Copy Each Sketch Into a Sketch Book of Your Own, and Then See What You Can Do in the Way of Original Sketches Based on the Same Subject. The Next Number of the Series Will Be Published on May 3.

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Kite-Flying Season

Odd-Shaped Kites, and Gay Tails in Bessemer Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"PULL in your kite, boy, there's an airplane coming." Bill looked up and laughed, for though his kite was a big beautiful orange and blue box kite of a new variety, and sailed far into the sky, it really wasn't high enough to be touched by the whirring biplane.

Bill's kite bobbed around among many others, for the kite-flying season is on for boys and girls in Bessemer Park, Chicago. All kinds of new kites are soaring this spring—big white ones shaped like miniature airplanes, bright-colored box kites resembling buildings at the World's Fair, kites cut in the form of animals, and kites like variegated pyramids or cylinders with fins like fish.

There are new tricks for kites, too, designed by boys with the help of some of the CWA men. There's one now. A big yellow, green, and purple kite is fluttering about. As the crowd of neighbors watches, suddenly a little parachute drops from the kite, spreads its top and comes wafting downward. Then another—a red one, and soon a green one.

How the Parachute Works

But how can a boy, standing on the ground, make a parachute drop from his kite when it is sailing high up in the sky? That is what the onlookers want to know. It was a "messenger" that did the trick. The "messenger" is a little wooden affair about a foot long slipped on the kite line. When a parachute is hooked to it, the wind lifts the parachute which, in turn, pulls the "messenger" up the kite line.

When the two reach the top, a little metal pin on the "messenger" touches the kite. This releases a rubber band which, in turn, releases the parachute, and off it goes, all by itself, sailing away from the kite, while the "messenger" slides back down the line to get another. Thus the parade of parachutes goes on.

New variations are applied to the old-fashioned box kite. Instead of two boxes or cells, the new kite has as many as nine, and looks like a checkerboard when launched in the air.

Plane surface kites, too, have taken on all kinds of shapes—butterflies, little Orphan Annie, a big circus elephant balancing on a ball, a beautiful sailing vessel which skims on the currents of air as a real boat sails on watery waves, and almost anything that a boy would like to make as long as he keeps his design fairly symmetrical.

Tails for kites are today more than just white rags. Some boys are dressing them up with red paper cones, or green bows made of cloth, or paper, or glossy cellophane. The tail is important, you know, because if a kite refuses to fly steadily and begins to dip the boy knows it needs more tail.

"One of the most common mistakes in making kites," said Mr. Herman E. Roy, director of Bessemer Park, "is not getting the towing point in the right place. This point is at the intersection of the kite line and the bridle strings, and it should always be near the top of the kite.

Bridle Strings

"As a rule bridle strings are made too short for good flying. When flying a kite in a light wind or at a great altitude, the towing point is moved slightly upward by lengthening the lower bridle string. For flying in a heavy wind or at a lower altitude the towing point should be lowered slightly by shortening the lower bridle strings."

But making kites is only half the fun for Chicago boys. This is followed by all kinds of contests and tournaments to see which boy can bring his kite down in the shortest time, which one is the quickest winder, and which one can keep his kite in the air the longest time.

"Across-the-lake-flying" is one of the biggest events of the kite season. In this the boys wait for a strong west wind which will carry their kites all the way across Lake Michigan. Each kite has a wooden raft at the base of the line which bobs along on the water as the kite goes sailing into the blue across the lake. Each raft has a bottle, for passenger, having sealed in it a note bearing the name and address of the boy, and asking the finder to write to the owner telling where the bottle was found. One summer 16 out of 19 bottles were found along the Michigan shore.

So much progress in kite making and flying has been made by boys at Bessemer Park that the South Park Commissioners have put instructions and illustrations into a little book, soon to be published, so that boys and girls anywhere will be able to make kites of the same kind.

M. R. Z.

Selma Lagerlöf's 'Memories'

Memories of My Childhood, by Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. Garden City, 1934, New York. $2.50.

AT ALMOST the same time that Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy, of Orchard House, Concord, made their bow to the reading world, a little girl in Sweden, Selma Lagerlöf, decided that she, too, when she grew up would write stories and become famous. For nearly 70 years "Little Women" has been the delight of children and their elders. Today there has come from the pen of Selma Lagerlöf another classic of home life, written not as one looking backward, but as a child speaks of the present.

Miss Alcott's book was largely autobiographical. Miss Lagerlöf's is wholly so. Remembering that Selma Lagerlöf was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize, one is prepared for the literary quality of this new book, "Memories of My Childhood." But not prepared for the effect of this story told as by a little girl.

The book commences with Selma's return to Värmland, after a winter in Stockholm, where life was far gayer though no happier than at Mårbacka, the home of her parents. She had seen great sights in the city, one of which she recounted to the other children, to their wonderment and awe—"a red, blue and green fountain which was called Kalospinterokromatokrene." The mastery of that word is enough to awe more than the children.

Through page after page the story unrolls—legends of the country, traditions of the family, merrymaking, some responsibilities. Selma is but ten, yet to her there comes one terrifying experience. She discovers that she has a temper and loses it; is ashamed and conquers it. There are a male quartet and a brass sextet that mean much to Selma, her sisters and cousins. She speaks often, too, of the laborers on the estate, dependable men all, "Sven of Paris and Magnus of Vienna; Lars of London and Per of Berlin."

Customs, fashions and conditions may change but the simple and lovely in home life have an appeal that is universal and timeless. This delightful record of a Swedish child will be popular with young readers because of the interesting things these girls and boys do. The older ones will enjoy it, not alone for the beauty of its prose, but because it enables them to recapture, if but briefly, the golden hours of their own childhood.

The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

A few weeks ago we read a letter in the Monitor in which a group of pupils from Hamburg told of how they learned English from the Monitor, and in what way they used it. Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to hear how we also learn English from the Monitor.

But first let us introduce ourselves. We are a school class in Hamburg, most of us are 16 years of age, and we read the Monitor in our English lessons with the object of improving our English.

Now I am going to tell you how we do it. The easy articles we read and translate at home. In this way we can get a dexterity in reading and translating English without assistance. The difficult articles, for instance, the political ones, we read and translate at school.

This we do mostly in the following way: At first we read the whole article and mark the pronunciation of the unknown words. After that we translate the passage and pick out the meaning of the unknown words. In this way we learn English from the Monitor.

By the way, some pupils of our class would be very delighted to hear of a few boys, perhaps of a school class to whom they could write in English, and who would write to them again in German or English. This will be very good practice in improving our English, and it will be for both parties very interesting. We should be very grateful if you could do this for us.

With many thanks in advance, and with best wishes.

Günter B.

Prineville, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Have you room for another pen-pal seeker in your column? I hope so. I would enjoy having anyone write to me. Unfortunately I can only write in English.

Now, do you wonder where Prineville is? I will try to tell its situation. To begin with it is an old historical town in the exact center of Oregon. As you may know, central Oregon is a semi-arid country with hills dotted with juniper trees and sagebrush. Prineville is in a small valley about 3 miles wide at the most and 10 to 15 miles long. It has many picturesque buildings as reminders of the old days. Many of the cement walks, constructed some time ago, still have the rings imbedded in them for hitching horses and teams. But don't get the impression that it is just a bunch of old buildings, because we have many new buildings also.

I am 15 years of age and a freshman in high school. I would like to add that we certainly enjoy The Monitor.

Elaine B.

Stamp Corner Notes

The latest information on the Mothers' Commemorative stamp is that it will be on sale in Washington, D. C., first day, May 2. In other post offices May 3.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes or covers, not to exceed a total of 10, to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. In view of the large size of the stamp, special care must be taken when addressing covers to bear blocks of stamps to allow sufficient clear space for attaching the stamps and impression of the postmark. Covers should be uniform and of ordinary letter size. Requests for uncanceled stamps should not be sent with the covers. you can purchase these from your own postmaster on May 3.

The stamp is the size of our Special Delivery stamp, the denomination 3 cents and color purple. To the right of the stamp facing the left is a reproduction of the painting by James Abbott MacNeill Whistler, entitled, "Portrait of My Mother." Directly below is the inscription, "In Memory and in Honor of the Mothers of America." In the lower left corner is a vase containing carnations.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Peggyjean S. (11), San Francisco, California. From anywhere. Interested in collecting stamps and sports.

Olive Ann B. (12), Portland, Oregon. From anywhere. Interested in reading and swimming.

Mary Louise P. (12), Cedar Hill, Texas. From England, Ireland, Scotland or France. Interested in horseback riding, swimming and stamp collecting.

Dorothy R. (14), Oakland, California. Is a sophomore in high school. Would like to correspond with girls attending The Principia School.

Harriet L. H. (15). From a foreign country. Interested in horseback riding, swimming and stamp collecting.

Lorraine K. (15), Highland Park, Illinois. From all over the world, but particularly Sweden.

Rowena S. (17), Saugatuck, Michigan. From England, Scotland and Germany. Would also like to hear from a girl who is attending a university in the United States. Will correspond in German or English. Interested in Girl Scouts, music and dramatics.

El Merle S. (17), Olden, Texas. From anywhere.

From Boys

Neville P. (11), Montreal, Canada. From anywhere. Would like to exchange stamps.

Robert H. (12), Chicago, Illinois. From boys in foreign countries who are interested in sports and stamp collecting.

Daniel P. (15), Glendale, California. Especially from England, and also Africa. Particularly interested in horses.

Over 20

James K., Akron, Ohio. From anywhere. Will exchange postcards and snapshots with anyone interested. Interested in stamp collecting, sports and music.

Robert E. C., Albuquerque, New Mexico. From foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting, books and gardens.

Max K., Hamburg, Germany. Especially enjoys letter writing and would like to correspond with those interested in traveling, sports, music and present-day affairs.

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Cuban Government Plans Wide Reforms To Aid Working Class

HAVANA, April 18 (AP)—Social reforms which will sweep aside ancient customs and improve the condition of workers and farmers were promised the Cuban people today by President Mendieta.

A general outline of the government's program, revealed by the President after a long Cabinet session at which Señor Carlos de la Torre was named to the presidency of the new State Council, calls for "advanced laws" affecting practically every walk of life.

The program includes a plan to confiscate property of refugee leaders of the régime of former President Machado and a proposal that each industry be required to employ at least three times as many Cuban citizens as aliens. At present 50 per cent native labor is required, but under the proposed new law no distinction would be made between native and naturalized workers.

Immediate measures to relieve unemployment will be undertaken, the Government promised. Details were not given. Protection for sugar planters; a homestead law; revision of all rental laws, and Government control of farm mortgages and credits were listed among the agricultural reforms to be undertaken. Control of large tracts of land by companies would be restricted, and foreigners would be permitted to buy land only for the purpose of "promoting industry" under other proposed regulations. Listing of all taxable real estate and a complete inventory of all public property were among fiscal reforms included in the program. The Government reiterated its promise of election for a constituent Assembly before the end of the year

Boston Art Notes

Charles Hopkinson

Many—far too many—painters who have been bred at Harvard have failed somehow to pierce the firm, smug wall of the university. They have proceeded in life to follow literally the rules and prejudices taught and engendered in the Fine Art Department. Those who have escaped, by hurdling the wall, have leaped into the exciting conflicts of modernism. Even that glorious laboratory of art, the Fogg Museum, has had on occasion to be hospitable to ideas which, probed too deeply, might shake the very foundations of its teaching tenets. It has always seemed to us that the Museum and its young scholars have far outgrown the technical methods taught, that taste has outrun practice.

When Mr. Charles Hopkinson returns to Harvard to exhibit his aquarelles, he is coming home. He left in the gay nineties, returns in the solemn thirties, and lo, this famed gentleman, despite middle-aged ripeness, appears an enfant terrible. We like to feel that the sober job of being "dean of portrait painters" in this vicinity drives him to this waywardness of brush, to the intentional sharp contrast and blistered surfaces. This seems compensation for the finicking depictions of dignified elders and imposing celebrities where the portraitist is tethered to the problems of measures and shapes, to matching an eye for an eye. How he would love to look beyond the shoulder of the model, out of the window into the skie , the waters and dense thickets beyond. This Mr. Hopkinson does when he takes up a box of water colors.

At the Fogg Museum there may be seen a large assortment of aquarelles. The joyous aspect betrays a painter's holiday. The visitor feels the exhilaration of the artist and may forgive him—who knows—for his unrestraint, for he is after all "on a tear." The summary method, the seeming lack of logic (in an environment immersed in it), the slap-dash, hit-or-miss application of pigment may please the onlooker. Certainly it does not leave him passive. He reacts one way or another.

There is not a common method pursued. Sometimes the artist dwells upon the projection of rocks in space, sometimes he chooses the sea and ships, sometimes he paints as if with a tinted vapor. One might let loose some verbiage, and call him abstract, impressionistic, romantic expressionistic. One might try to trace his artistic genealogy, find out whether he bears any resemblance to Dr. Ross, with whom he studied, whether he has any consanguinity with John Singer Sargent, just how his colors are comparable with those of Dodge Macknight. For after all, with all his errant ways, he still belongs to the brood. D. A.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably scattered showers this afternoon or early tonight, followed by fair weather tonight and Friday; colder Friday; moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Probably light rain tonight; Friday fair; colder Friday and in the west and central portions tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight, preceded by light rain this afternoon or early tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight, preceded by light rain this afternoon or early tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight, preceded by light rain this afternoon or early tonight; Friday fair and somewhat colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly over the south portion and over the north portion Friday, and weather mostly overcast tonight and Friday, with light rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	70	New Orleans	70	82
Bermuda	70	76	New York	54	72
Chicago	46	74	Norfolk, Va.	58	64
Denver	38	66	Philadelphia	54	74
Helena, Mont.	34	58	St. Louis	52	78
Jacksonville	64	78	St. Paul	38	56
Kansas City	46	78	San Francisco	50	62
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	56	70
Miami, Fla.	80	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 19. B—Maximum April 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:13 p. m., Friday 3:23 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:59 p. m.

National Biscuit Co. Net

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—National Biscuit Company's net income in the quarter ended March 31 was $3,086,820, equal to 42 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $3,082,828, also equivalent to 42 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1933.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Studio program	Armand Girard, bass; orchestra	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News		Stage Star Salute	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart; talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Curtis radio chat	White's Scrap Book	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and his orchestra	Evening Tattler; sketches; music	Reports; news; Scores; Merry-Go-Round	"Buck Rogers" "Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Scores; events		String Ensemble
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Memories; music	Street of Dreams	Sylvia Froos; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute period	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Chase Baromeo, bass	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Romantic Melodies;	After Dinner Revue	Sea sketch	Italian Echoes,
7:45	soloists; orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	native program
8:00	Youth & Radio Giant	Vallee Orchestra;	"Raffles, the Ama-	Studio soloist
8:15	Buccaneers Quartet	Gloria Swanson;	teur Cracksman";	College talk
8:30	Tessie the Typist	Cross and Hall;	Voice of America;	Speakers from
8:45	Local dance music	soloists	soloists; orch.	holiday banquet
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Warnow Orch.;	Local dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour;	popular soloists	Organ; soloist
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra	orchestra	Pennsylvanians	Reports; news
10:00	Massachusetts State	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	College drama	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists.	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Deems Taylor and	Yankee Yarns	Organ; soloist
10:45	Three Blue Notes	Lee Wiley	Talk; dance music.	James Thurber
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; talk;	Yankee News Serv-	CBS speaker
11:15	News; NBC soloist	News; Morey Pearl	ice; Isham Jones	Local dance music.
11:30	Enric Madriguera and	and orchestra	and his orchestra	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WAAB, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's address before the D. A. R. convention.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum, edited by William McMasters.
3:00 WAAB, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-New York, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A. Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WEEI, Pop Concert, Norman Cloutier, director, from Hartford.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Veteran, the Veto and the Voter," Karl Payne, Economy League.
7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, College and Home Institute: "Business Men and Authors," talk.
8:15 WNAC, "The Human Side of the News," by Edwin C. Hill.
8:45 WBZ, Babe Ruth, baseball comments, and dramatic sketch.
8:45 WAAB, "The Extent of Last Winter's Damage to Our Fruits and Shrubs."
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Muriel Wilson, Frank Munn, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Violin.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Stories That Must Be Told," Fulton Oursler, magazine editor.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WAAB, "Program of the Week": humor, news, drama, music.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Conflict," sketch written by T. S. Stribling.
10:45 WAAB, The Columbians in program of modern music.

Boston Snapshots

Riding the Ramps—Revere Beach has its roller coasters—and several Boston multifloored garages have their ramps. Whenever we enter one of these places we feel that we have been cheated of our just desserts if we do not navigate the spiral driveway for at least three floors. A similarly minded driver thought he had discovered the secret the other day. It seemed to him that the management were directing patrons to different floors on the basis of the position of their names in the alphabet. He decided to put this theory to the test.

"Name please," said the dispatcher. "Zilch," he replied without a blush. "Top floor!" came the immediate answer.

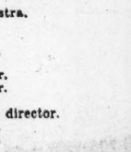
* * *

The Open Spaces—The smiling surface of the Charles River is being ruffled by speeding shells and purring motor boats. Crocuses spread color over Beacon Street lawns. The pungent odor of burning leaves floats on the evening air. Signs of coming summer are everywhere. Among them we notice greatly increased activity in "Army and Navy Stores." Pup tents have moved down from upper shelves to front places on counters. Camp cots have been dusted off. Frying pans and cooking kits are in the public eye.

This morning, where Spring Street crosses the Charles River, blue smoke curled between the slender trunks of a group of silver birches. Sounds proceeded from the inside of a small tent. An odor of breakfast assailed our appreciative nostrils. Near-by a rowboat was moored at the bank.

* * *

"The Invisible Empire"—Those three words printed on a ticket to the Peabody Playhouse were the only clue to the nature of the performance we were going to witness when we proceeded to that little theater last night. We arrived to find that in the first place, the audience downstairs was practically invisible itself—although the balcony seemed quite well populated. In the midst of open spaces we were shifted twice by courteous ushers until we finally occupied the correct seat in solitary grandeur.



Presently a Negro male quartet appeared before the curtain and sang very acceptably. Then the play started. James William Henderson, its author, was also the producer and the leading player. In spite of the usual difficulties of amateur players he managed to "put across" the idea of the play successfully.

* * *

An all-Negro production, it gave a very interesting insight into the problems, thoughts and hopes of members of that race in Mississippi. The hero represented an ideal. He was a Negro planter educated well in the North, respected by the best elements of white society, successful in organizing coöperative undertakings for his people—and even sought out by impecunious whites when they needed loans.

But looming threateningly behind all this utopian activity was the sinister presence of "The Invisible Empire"—the Ku-Klux Klan, suspected by the Negroes of wishing to thwart their every effort to better themselves. This besetting fear was finally realized in tragedy.

"The Invisible Empire" is being repeated at 8:30 tonight.

Egypt Revered Them—Neatly wrapped objects labeled mummified cats in museum glass cases, attest the reverence with which Egyptian felines were treated. But it was proved in a Scollay Square shoe shine parlor the other day that the era of this seemly respect has not passed entirely.

There were five chairs in this establishment—and six or seven patrons awaited service. Four of these patrons occupied seats—but others stood. The fifth chair was filled, with all the regal manner of a Cleopatra, by a large, sleek cat. Nobody thought of disputing its right to the throne.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"POTTER'S FIELD" (Plymouth). "A symphonic play of the Negro people." A vocal orchestra adds much to the effectiveness of the production. Play by Paul Green. Music by Dolphe Martin. 8:30.

"THE MOON RISES" (Shubert). The music of Franz Lehar's "Gypsy Love" used as a nucleus for a new production with book by Kay Kenney and dances arranged by Chester Hale. Augmented orchestra. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30. 8:30.

FINE ARTS—German boy's adventures shown in "Emil und die Detektive." Tonight only, a recital by five harpists, headed by Alice de Volt. at 9. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40 7:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S—Frank Buck's latest animal pictures in "Wild Cargo." His camera man, Leroy Phelps, makes a personal appearance. 10 a. m., 12:11, 2:36, 5:01, 7:26, 9:51.

BOSTON—Lew Ayres and an expensive wife have income-stretching difficulties in "Let's Be Ritzy." Sophie Tucker heads the stage show. 10:13 a. m., 1:19, 4:26, 7:33, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—"The Trumpet Blows." George Raft and Adolphe Menjou in a Mexican story dealing with bull fighting. Hans Wiener Dancers and vaudeville on the stage. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

ORPHEUM—Spencer Tracy personifies self-assurance in "The Show Off," vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Jean Parker, who was Beth in "Little Women," with Tom Brown, Zasu Pitts and Arthur Byron, in "Two Alone." Also Al Jolson's spectacular "Wonder Bar," seen recently at the Metropolitan. Fenway at 12:55, 3:55, 6:11, 8:49. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

STATE—Clark Gable in "Men in White." A story of medical life in a large hospital. 12:40, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Slackers of the Jungle"; Willie Whopper cartoon; Jean Sargent in musical comedy; bee picture; Walter Catlett comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

"SOVIET CULTURE"—Illustrated lecture in "Land of the Soviets" series, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Deals with art, poetry, literature, theater and movies. John Reed Club, 825 Boylston Street. 8.

"LOST BOY"—Ford Hall Forum Little Theater Company presents T. C. Upham's "dramatization of how a reform school does not reform." The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

"THE LAWLESS"—The Pen, Paint and Pretzels Dramatic Society presents this drama by W. Northrop Morse. The theme of the play is community lawlessness and the responsibility for it. Jackson Gymnasium, Tufts College. 8:15.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 2:30.

Other Events

FOGG MUSEUM—"The Reconstruction of the Acropolis." Lecture by Prof. George H. Chase. Large Lecture Hall. 4:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Illustrated Books," by Miss Mannginis. 11 a. m.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—Lecture in "Business Law" course. "Making a Will," by Thomas L. Gannon. 4:15.

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION—Annual meeting, in City Club, 6 Ashburton Place. 10:30 a. m.

47 CLUB—Those interested in Little Theater and college dramatic groups are invited to join the club in hearing a lecture by Paul Green, author of "Potter's Field." Living room of Agassiz House, Radcliffe College. 3:45.

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES—Twentieth Century Club begins new courses: "Mother Nature's Handiwork in Boston." 6:30, 8; "Current Affairs," 8; "Creative Writing," 6:30, 8; "Amateur Photography," 6:30; "Gardening," 6:30; "Conversational Italian," 6:30.

CURRY DRAMA FESTIVAL—Lecture in the Curry School, 251 Commonwealth Ave., on "Early English Drama," by Austin Warren. 2:15.

Woman Is Federal Boss But Economy Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19—Miss Frances Perkins, first woman to hold a Cabinet post in America, may be "Madame Secretary" to other members of the President's family, but not to employees of the Department of Labor, who are seeking leave with pay.

Printed forms are supplied on which to apply for such leave. More than 12 months after Miss Perkins assumed office, these forms still read:

"To the Secretary of Labor, Dear Sir—"

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A WOOL man of 40 years' experience, with good following, seeks a connection where his knowledge and acquaintance will serve; will stand a thorough investigation. V-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUTLER, experienced, good English and American references, abstainer and non-smoker. TIMSON, 214 E. 50th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED executive, cost accounting, efficiency, budgeting, some banking experience; will accept position any capacity vicinity N. Y. City or Long Island. Write Box P-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK

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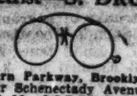

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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All work guaranteed.
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Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique WATCHES AND CLOCKS
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Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing
Special Spring Cleaning
Suits Made to Measure
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Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
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Telephone White Plains 8866

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GIFTS — PRIZES
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We Specialize in
CURTAINS—DRAPES—SHADES and Fancy RODS
to harmonize with the home.
The CURTAIN SHOP
328 State Street In Gazette Bldg.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

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A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.

Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new

NORGE

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General Electric Refrigerators, Washers, Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
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OWEN BROS.

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NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

Shop at Wells

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● HIGH-GRADE CANDIES ●
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TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 1500
FREE DELIVERY

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● Milty-Lite Stetson Hats $5

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A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. *Special Sunday Dinners.*

PERKINS THE BAKER INC.

A Wide Variety of Home-Made Baked Goods

128 West Post Rd. Door-to-door delivery service White Plains, Scarsdale, Greenwich.

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Automotive Specialized Service

All Makes of BATTERIES Recharged and Repaired

34-40 GROVE STREET Tel. W. P. 7949

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PERMANENTS $5 up
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c

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Nubro Printing Service, Inc., *Successors*
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Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
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Beauty Culture for the Discriminating

Permanent Waxing $7.50

SHAMPOO and WAVE
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Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

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Pierpoint's Market

Since 1875

119 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Yonkers 2575

Meats, Poultry and Fish

Buy up to a standard, not down to a price.
A complete order and delivery service.

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PAINTING & DECORATING
Residential a Specialty
All Parts of Westchester County
GEORGE MUELLER
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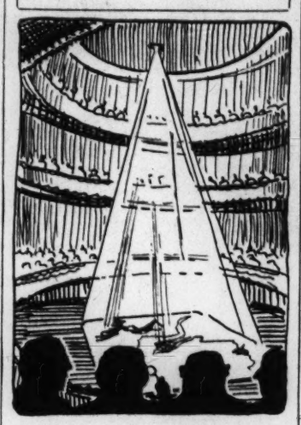
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Movies on the Floor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is at least one inventor who has vision enough to feel that the day will soon be here when airplane travel will be the accepted mode of transportation, and that movie travelogues will show scenery from an aerial point of view. He is Geronimo Castello, of Barcelona, Spain, and he has taken out U. S. Patent No. 1950481 on a movie projector that is supposed to give you all the sensations of an airplane trip (except the air pockets). The projector is to be placed in the ceiling, and the aerial film is shown on the floor to a balcony audience!

For the Scrapbook

Sparkling Gems

Courage is generosity of the highest order, for the brave are prodigal of the most precious things.—*Colton.*

Our native land charms us with inexpressive sweetness, and never allows us to forget that we belong to it.—*Ovid.*

We all of us complain of the shortness of time, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.—*Seneca.*

Daily Anecdote

"The Great Commoner"

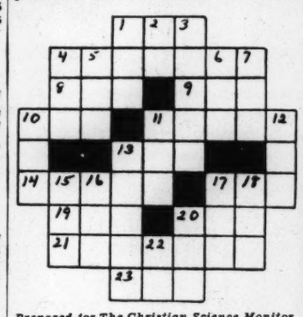
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the political campaign of 1900, a railroad offered William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, a special train for his speaking trips; and because of the depleted condition of the campaign fund the national committee was in favor of his accepting.

His friend Willis J. Abbot remarked, "I wouldn't do that. You neither want to be under obligation to a railroad nor to travel in luxury. You must be like William Pit—the Great Commoner."

The name pleased Mr. Bryan greatly, and he soon came to be known throughout the land as "the Great Commoner."

Junior Cross-Word No. 158



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Clamor.
4—Trimming.
8—Equip.
9—Sound of a dove.
10—Summit.
11—Leaf of a corolla.
13—Pronoun.
14—Feeling pride.
17—One circuit around a race track.
19—Endeavor.
20—Burning.
21—Entire clothing of feathers of a bird.
22—Assign.

Down

1—Worked with a spade.
2—Not out.
3—Finer.
4—In favor of.
5—Tear.
6—Word expressing negation.
7—Gazelle of the Tibetan plateau.
10—Slant.
11—Suffix denoting FOOT.
12—Droop.
13—Organic part of soil.
15—Quick, smart blow.
16—Kerosene.
17—Nautical record of a ship's voyage.
18—Consumed.
20—Covering for the head.
22—Myself.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

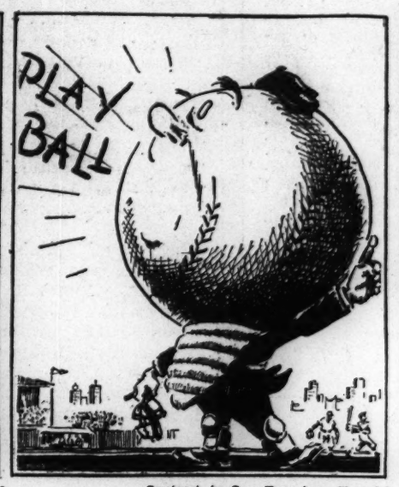
Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital

Sit Still, Folks—The Show Has Just Begun

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

The Roundabout Way



—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

The Call of Spring!

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

The Way It Always Ends Up

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Have the Stock Exchanges Been Regulated Yet?"

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

Just Minnows!

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Safety Blocks for Ladders

A HIGH school boy earned vacation money by making and selling foot blocks to hold ladders firmly in place when used on cement or other slippery places.

The blocks were made of 4x4 wood, 8 inches long. Notches were sawed across the tops of the blocks about 2 inches deep at an angle to fit the usual slant of a ladder when leaning against a building. Soda-bottle caps were evenly spaced and nailed on the bottoms of the blocks. Two blocks were sold for each ladder.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The reporter creates the story; the copy reader creates the headline. He is under the necessity of writing a headline that will fit symmetrically within the width of the column, and he is under the duty of writing the best headline of which he is capable," according to "Editing the Day's News," by Bastian and Case. By "counting in" the copy reader means the checking of letters as units of space according to a standard formula by which "fat" letters (M, W) count 1½, thin letters (I) ½ and ordinary letters 1 unit.

"The coming generations of newspaper men and publicists generally will determine to a large extent not merely the kind of newspapers we shall have in this country, but the kind of civilization that will emerge," is the challenging statement of Prof. R. R. Barlow, School of Journalism, University of Illinois, in the current issue of Quill.

"Looking back over some years of newspaper experience, I feel safe in saying that the average copy-desk contains more useful general knowledge on a greater variety of subjects than the average college faculty," said David M. Gilbert Jr., news editor, Philadelphia Evening Ledger, calling copy readers "unsung heroes of journalism" (Editor & Publisher, June 4, 1932).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HAVE never heard anything about the resolutions of the apostles, but a great deal about their acts.—HORACE MANN.

Barking Oldfield at the Wheel

For Snapping This Speedster Just Before the 10,000-Bone Race, Mrs. S. Schmidt, Santa Cruz, Calif., Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB and One of the New Dollars. Pictures for This Feature Should Be Glossy Prints, and Should Have Full Details on the Back.

In Lighter Vein

The Comedy

Enthusiastic schoolboy returns home. "Say, Dad, we had a swell show! Lots of people came, and, though some of them had seen it before, they all had a fine time."

Father: "How do you know they had a good time?"

Son: "Why, they laughed all through the play!"

Father: "And what was the play?"

Son: "Hamlet."

No Deserted Village for Her

Pearl: "You really ought to come to Shrimpton with me next summer. I had a wonderful time there this year. I won a beauty competition."

Ruby: "No, I think I'd rather go to a more crowded place." — *Calgary Herald.*

The Bribe

"Your solution to this problem is incorrect," announced the teacher. "You'll have to stay and solve it."

The boy's face clouded, and he inquired, "Just how far from the answer was it?"

"You were two cents off," replied the teacher.

The boy started searching his pockets. "If you don't mind," he suggested, "I'll just pay the difference."

Timely

Customer: "I wish to buy an appropriate gift for a bride—something timely and striking."

Merchant: "How about a clock?" —*Advance.*

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Og, King of Bashan

IN MOSES' day, Og ruled over the territory of Bashan, which lay to the east and northeast of the Sea of Galilee.

The forces of Og and those of the Israelites met in battle at Edrei, one of the chief cities of the kingdom (Deut. 3:1), and there Og was decisively defeated. No fewer than sixty of his cities, "fenced with high walls, gates and bars," were captured and destroyed, in addition to many smaller towns (Deut. 3: 4-6); and his dominions passed into the hands of "the half tribe of Manasseh" (3:13).

The fact that Og is spoken of as the last of a tribe of giants known as "the Rephaim" (Deut. 3:11, compare the Revised Version) doubtless goes far to explain why the early Hebrews often referred with pride to their conquest of him and his people (Josh. 2:10; Psalms 135:11; 136:20), as they rejoiced over the destruction of Goliath, the great champion of the Philistine hosts (I Sam. 17).

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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After loafing around most of the term said the professor I very much doubt whether you should be made the beneficiary of a system which would be in any way responsible for rewarding laziness with promotion

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Cheer Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A RECENT Sundial story about a woman who planned each month to give at least one present which would meet a need in a practical and loving way, calls to mind a woman who spends 10 cents a month on what she terms her "good cheer and encouragement activity."

This small sum is spent for 10 government post cards. When she reads anything especially helpful in a periodical, she sends a post card to the writer, in care of the editor of the publication; thus she gives thanks to both the editor and writer. She also uses these cards to send greetings and encouraging messages to folks who need a word of cheer, often pasting clipped poems or epigrams on the cards.

One instance of her thoughtfulness is remembered with delight by a little girl who was obliged to remain out of school for a time. The first day, the child received a card upon which had been typed the beginning of a good story. At the end were the fascinating words "continued tomorrow." The next day another installment arrived, and so on until the story was concluded. What fun it was to watch for the postman each day, and later to share the story and the happiness it brought to a difficult "stay-at-home" period with the other children.

This woman is teaching her little daughter to be thoughtful of others by giving her five picture post cards each month which she may use to send greetings and messages of good cheer. What a small amount of time and money is expended in this way, and yet the joy and encouragement given to others cannot be measured!

Your Camera

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

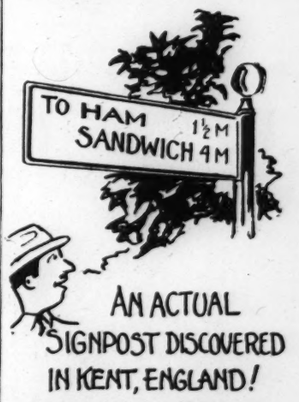
Washing Negatives

AS SOON as the negatives have "fixed" for the proper length of time, they must be thoroughly washed if they are to be permanent. If the hypo which was used to fix the negative is not entirely removed, it will in time destroy the film. The image will gradually bleach out and the film will assume a yellow tint and become brittle. No treatment will then save it.

Films should, if possible, be washed in running water. If it is not available, they may be washed in several changes of water in a tray or pan. The negatives must be agitated several times during the process of washing or the chemicals will not be removed. If the films stick together, washing does not effectually take place, so that it will be found necessary to separate them several times. If they are kept moving about for an hour, or in several changes of water for five-minute intervals, there should be no question as to the permanency of the negatives.

The films may then be carefully swabbed with a tuft of wet cotton and placed to dry in a room where there is a current of fresh air. An electric fan will hasten the drying.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Frisky*

By CARMACK

Joan took Tiddlywinks out on a leash today and he didn't like it much—
Don't blame him—I wouldn't care for it, either—
Finally I wiggled my tail and asked Joan to let him loose—"I'll see that he doesn't get into mischief", I told her—
But oh, my! what a job it turned out to be! He was either racing way ahead of us or getting too far behind—
—Or else dashing across the street in front of speeding automobiles—
So I finally told him he'd have to stay closer to Joan or she'd be putting him on the leash again, and that calmed him down in a hurry—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Japan's "Monroe Doctrine"

THE new Hirota declaration will probably be interpreted as the definitive statement of the much-heralded Japanese Monroe Doctrine. It is much more than that. The Monroe Doctrine never contemplated any such mode of conduct toward South America as Japan has now outlined as the basis of its policy toward China. In Mr. Reuben Clark's language, it made out a case of the United States versus Europe; not the United States versus Ibero-America.

In effect it merely stated that European states should not infringe the sovereignty of the republics below the Rio Grande. Bolivia, for instance, bought from Europe (with American loans) much of the armament now being used in the Chaco. Under the Japanese Monroe Doctrine, however, China is not only barred from buying armaments abroad; it is not allowed to contract "political loans," an ambiguous phrase which, judging from an added interpretation, would include such assistance as the recent cotton and wheat loan from the United States.

The nearest analogue to the Hirota declaration is the Caribbean policy which Theodore Roosevelt laid down and which his kinsman-successor at the White House, as the present withdrawal from Haiti bears out, has buried under his "good neighbor" policy. In excuse the Japanese would probably adduce some of the arguments with which "T. R.'s" apologists buttressed his Caribbean policy. One was the "burning house" theory. According to this, when a neighbor's house is afire, and he is doing nothing about it, in self-protection one must go and put out the blaze for him.

China is certainly ablaze, and, as the Lytton Report declared, no appreciation of the situation in the Far East is possible without recognizing that fact. For seven long years well-wishers of China have looked hopefully to the Kuomintang (or Nationalist Party) to restore that distracted country to peace and order. Even the Chinese themselves, however, have been disillusioned. Membership in the so-called ruling party is now referred to contemptuously as a "meal ticket." The local *tangpus* (district branches) are millstones around the neck of the countryside. Chinese farmers do not know which is worse—the whips of the military war lords or the scorpions of the Kuomintang.

If, however, the Japanese arguments are plausible, they have no validity in the particular situation to which they are applied. Chinese disintegration may have gone far. It is probably worse than the condition that overcame China in the '90's. But the Japanese fear that, in consequence, China proper is in danger of being parceled out into spheres of foreign influence, such as occurred in the '90's, is false. For in 1921 the powers bound themselves in a self-denying ordinance, called the Nine-Power Pact, to respect China's territorial and administrative integrity.

When Japan entered into treaty relations with Manchoukuo, it violated that compact. Japan's present action assumes the other nations will join her in scrapping the Nine Power Pact. It is a reversion to the 1915 policy of the Twenty-One Demands, and—as those demands would have done but for the vigorous diplomacy of the United States—it would reduce China to a state of vassalage.

Of course the powers cannot agree to any such line of conduct. It seems extraordinary that such a document should have been published so soon after the Hirota-Hull exchanges, which seemed to promise a composition of Far Eastern differences, at least between Washington and Tokyo. A singular maladroitness has marked the modern diplomacy of Japan, and it has no better illustration than this "clarification" of policy toward China.

Kindness to Animals

SCHOOLS throughout the United States are devoting time during this "Be Kind to Animals Week" to teaching gentle consideration for the rights of those who cannot speak for themselves. There still are innocents who must suffer the knife of the vivisectionist; the sticks, stones, and tin cans of thoughtless children; the hunger and loneliness of abandonment, and the angry or fear-inspired abuse of adults.

If every teacher in every school were to take but fifteen minutes during any week for serious discussion of the problems, the work of humane societies seeking disarmament between men and beasts would be considerably lessened. Abandoned and maltreated pets would gradually cease to be a problem. Neither would wild animals flee at the sight of men if camera hunters became the style instead of gunners and trappers.

Work for the protection and well-being of the "lesser ideas" of God cannot be regarded as a minor activity but rather as an endeavor worthy of highest effort. In keeping with our modern conception of a kind and understanding Deity, men should be at one with Him in the administration of His gift, kindly dominion, so that the full prophecy of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah may come to pass:

> They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord . . .

Britain's Budget

BORROWING happily from titles of England's greatest novelist, Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, turned in his annual budget speech from the "Bleak House" of slump years to the first chapter of "Great Expectations" for the immediate future.

Mr. Chamberlain's earlier budgets had borne the grim characteristics of a period of unexampled depression. The first, following the crisis of 1931, had demanded severe sacrifices—a still heavier income tax, cuts in payments to unemployed, cuts in salaries of state servants. Mr. Chamberlain, who has relentlessly pinned his faith to what is known as "sound finance" now proclaims its triumph. He presents himself before the British public for the first time bearing gifts—or as some would say, offering some amends for toll he has taken. Sound finance has enabled him to balance his budgets, create a sense of security, convert public debt to a lower interest charge, reduce expenditure and collect revenue sufficient to show a handsome surplus—£31,000,000 last year with a prospective surplus of £29,000,000 for the current year on the basis of existing taxation.

He devotes the surplus from last year to debt redemption, while the current year's surplus, modestly estimated, will go toward relief of those who were victims of economy in 1931. His first proposal is to restore cuts in payments to the insured unemployed. This, however, will really cost the Treasury nothing since the reduction in the number of unemployed enables the insurance fund to bear the charge. His second proposal is to provide money so cuts in payments to the uninsured unemployed may also be restored. In the third place a 10 per cent reduction in the salaries of state employees is to be brought down for this year to 5 per cent. His fourth proposal is that the income tax which was raised in 1931 from 4 shillings 6 pence to 5 shillings in the pound should be reduced to the former figure.

In the main the budget has been welcomed by the nation. Leaders of the Labor Party have entered a protest that not enough has been done for the poorest people. Mr. Chamberlain replies that it would have been impossible to do more for them on the basis of the prospective surplus without refusing relief to income tax payers. There can be no doubt that present taxes are detrimental to trade and so indirectly to all classes in the country.

Another criticism is that the Chancellor, with habitual caution, has underestimated revenue for the coming year. But it is necessary to remember that there are possible charges for which he has made no allowance—such as the proposed increase in air force if there is no satisfactory disarmament convention and payments on the war debt to the United States. Even another token payment would be something appreciable.

When the nature of the budget is considered, it should be remembered that the relief it affords is no more than removal of part of the added load imposed on a nation already severely burdened in 1931. Britain was then and is still the most heavily taxed country in the world. It is not the result of a lucky accident that at the moment when France and Italy are faced with a new crisis of big deficits Britain has declared a budget surplus. It is a consequence of a sacrifice loyally accepted when the country was called on to make it. Britain's partial trade recovery today is due, in some measure at least, to her own deliberate efforts and to confidence caused by her own action.

It is possible, it is true, that Britain might have achieved even more than she has done if her financial policy had been as enterprising as it was sound. That is a matter on which there are two opinions in Britain. Whichever of these is right it must be admitted the British system has stood firm where others are still tottering and that nation is now stepping out with new confidence on a road of slow but apparently continuous recovery.

Rebuilding America

THE most ambitious weapon in the new-deal armory is the plan to renovate America. It is still in course of gestation. Sufficient is known about it, however, to commend it to conservative and liberal alike. To the conservative, it is an impetus to the depressed construction industry. To the liberal, it is the first concerted effort to rid America of the disgrace of the city slum.

The Government's part in the scheme is apparently to be mainly inspiration. This will be proffered in two ways. The Government can encourage, and even participate in, easy financing. It can also assemble all the factors in the construction industry with the view of developing projects which will find a market. In both respects the Government is uniquely situated to be of service in an enterprise in which private initiative has been consistently deficient. Even in 1929, after construction had passed its zenith in the post-war period, America was still not only ill housed, but also inadequately housed.

The market is of course the people's desire for newer and better homes. There can be no doubt about the potential demand. The problem is to make it effective. Here the Government is said to have plans which will permit credit-worthy folk to supply the necessary orders. But, before doing its part, the Government is reputed to be insisting on the lowering of construction costs, not only for materials but also for labor. Houses have to be suited to capacity to pay before buyers can be found.

In every country slum clearance is being viewed as a project worthy of public or quasi-public enterprise. In the British House of Commons two weeks ago Sir Hilton Young unfolded a comprehensive policy to rehouse a million and a quarter people at a total capital outlay of £115,000,000. America's needs are no less than Britain's. The United States is actually short 800,000 houses. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, says that 50,000,000 people, or nearly half of the population, are housed in unsanitary or other undesirable homes. Several agencies of the New Deal, including the PWA, have housing projects under way. But they have met with various obstacles. And, even if they were carried out in full, they would merely scratch the surface of a great national problem.

The task is worthy of a great national effort. Industrial civilization has become a synonym for an unsightly urban life. Nothing reproaches our much-vaunted progress more than the herding of the working population in inadequate quarters. Here is where crime breeds, where domestic harmony is so difficult to maintain, where mental health and social contentment have so little chance to come to fruition. It is to be hoped that the architects of this plan in the National Emergency Council will be able to enlist the sincere coöperation of all the economic groups in the industries concerned. For the fuller life from which the New Dealers draw their inspiration is impossible so long as America is improperly housed.

Frittering and Leisure

THE leisureologists have uncovered 700 separate and distinct ways to employ leisure time. With active research still going on, the number may be increased to 701 at any moment.

Faced with the proposition that changing economic conditions are to give the horn of leisure another tilt, experts are searching far and wide for hobbies that may legitimately be tagged as useful and beneficial. One hobby might be to find "just another job." What more suitable for a man whose regular job consists of stoking a furnace in some dark cellar than running a trolley car in the evening? Here he would get change of scene, outdoor exercise, contact with interesting people, a limited amount of travel and added knowledge.

The leisureologists, however, are said to be concerned chiefly with those persons who never have been introduced to a hobby, and probably would buy a jockey suit to ride one. It may be that a catalogue of selected hobbies, plain and fancy, will be prepared and made available to prospective hobbyists, with such expert advice as doubtful applicants may seek. When the plan has been thoroughly organized and set into motion, the demand for hobbies may become so great that every community will have its Brotherhood of Hobbyists in which ideas and even hobbies may be exchanged.

Hobbies may be divided into two main classifications—the outdoor and indoor. Undoubtedly they will reach into almost every conceivable activity, for what is one man's job may be another man's hobby. One hobby, said to be very popular as a means of employing leisure time, has been absolutely barred. Mere ability at frittering cannot be considered as a qualification for membership.

Sane Currency

Book of the Day

MR. ARTHUR S. BAXENDALE is a monetary reformer who has had years of practical experience in positions of great business responsibility in England and abroad. His method of telling governments and central banks what is wrong with their monetary ways is epistolary ("BRITAIN'S CRASH AND AFTER." London: Athenæum Press. 3s. 6d.). He does not write to the monetary authorities concerned, however. His chapters are all indited to his son. It is a somewhat annoying form of composition.

Gresham's Law says that bad money drives out good. Though, as in China, the reverse has sometimes happened, the axiom is universally accepted as a law. Mr. Baxendale proceeds to add another law to it: The greater the intrinsic value of the coin, the worse it fulfills its function. True enough; gold, which used to be standard money, in the last four years has gone higher and higher. Yet it so far failed to fulfill its function that the nations one after the other parted company with it.

How It Works in Egypt

It is this old tyrant, gold, that rouses Mr. Baxendale's ire. His "sane currency" plan would release us from its trammels. The plan is already in vogue in Egypt. This is how it works. A bank indents on the central bank for currency. The currency is supplied. In Britain, explains the author, payment would be credited in the central bank against the notes. These notes would be represented on the other side of the central bank's books in gold cover. In Egypt, however, the central bank is simply a note-printing establishment. The credit goes to the Treasury, and the Treasury invests this money in some form of international security, and takes to credit annually the dividends derived from this investment.

There would thus come into circulation two brands of money for the same transaction. Inflation, says the reader. Stability, would reply Mr. Baxendale; at least stability of the foreign exchanges, for the demand for notes would rise or fall according to the condition of trade.

Applying Idea to United States

We cannot see how such a system would guarantee economic as distinguished from foreign exchange stability. In countries like Egypt the foreign exchanges are, of course, of vital importance in this connection. How about the United States? Here is a country more or less shielded from the world.

But, after reading this book, we are willing to grant that Mr. Baxendale's application of his theories to the United States would be well worth reading. We would say this if we had only the following remark on the Roosevelt experiment (down to the end of last year) to go on:

> Roosevelt by devaluation of the dollar *directly* reduced the debts of the foreigner to the American, but since he abstained from inflation of the supply of cash in the hands of the people, he only indirectly reduced the burden of the debt as between American and American.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Four Seed Bags Equal One Bedsheet

And Other Lessons in Agricultural Economics

> "Consumer—One who or that which consumes, especially one who uses up an article of exchangeable value." (Webster's Dictionary.)

FOR a long time, now, everyone in the city has been called a *consumer*, and everyone on a farm has been called a *producer*, and I think this is the main cause of the Depression of 1934. Until the wife of the bricklayer can call herself a producer, and the wife of the man owning the hens can call herself a consumer, we will not get out of it in a hurry, either. While it is just as important to have bricklayers as egg layers, yet hens come a lot cheaper!

The wife of the city man, and the wife of the farmer, have the same needs and desires, and should be considered as both producers and consumers. If either fails in consuming, then "the boat is going to sink," and both will find that they are in it together.

In February, wheat gave the producer just 70 cents a bushel at the farm, according to the Consumers Guide, "put out biweekly, to aid consumers in understanding changes in prices and costs of food and farm commodities, and in making wise and economical purchases." Frederic C. Howe is Consumers' Counsel of the AAA, but the country woman is not considered by him as a purchaser.

If the city women will read these bulletins, they can help us, as consumers, a great deal. They will read that the wheat left the farm at sixty pounds, but when the farm or city consumer bought her flour, it made but forty-two pounds, which cost $2.04. The mills are all working under the NRA, and the eighteen pounds' difference is sold in poultry feed or in cow feed at a price that is far higher than was the whole wheat, from which the flour has been made. If a man is busy growing wheat, as a consumer of flour he must deliver to the mill 360 pounds to get back 196 pounds of flour. Our farm crops are rapidly losing their value of exchange—especially since the NRA has been functioning, and the dollar devaluated.

The local grocer needs wood and I need butter. In January of last year, wood took a drop of 20 per cent, and along in the summer, butter took a drop. At that time I received thirty-two pounds of butter for a cord of good wood, sawed and delivered. I can get but 22½ pounds of butter for my cord of wood today.

Farm women are still old-fashioned enough to rear large families, thus making consumers for all sorts of products. The price of 70 cents a bushel for wheat at the farm, gives us less than three packages of wheat cereal at the farm, and makes us wonder just what is wrong when sixty-five pounds of the bushel must be taken as "toll" for the manufacturer and railroad freight. Automatically it stops us as consumers of prepared wheat and we have a small mill like a coffee mill in which we grind it as whole wheat. We are then able to get 450 saucers of good, whole wheat cereal for our family for 70 cents and a few minutes work *after* we have finished our day's labors.

The cotton grower's wife consumes wheat, manufactured, as well as cotton, manufactured, *when she has the cash to buy.* Both purchase milk products and fruits when the selling price is low enough to reach their lean pocketbooks.

While in New York last summer, I noticed a pushcart fellow with fruits and he had a sign, "Bartlett Pears, 4 for 25 cents." I knew that he had paid $1.50 for 165 pears—less than 1 cent apiece—and so I stopped and admired them.

Then I said, "Why don't you make your pears 8 for 25 cents, then you will be helping the grower and the consumer."

"Ach—why I push two box ef I mek it on one?" And I had no answer for him. He had come to the country of great opportunities, and was cashing in on them. But the same answer applies to the man processing wheat, the railroad carrying it, and fellow distributing it; so as consumers we have not been able to function for ten years or more. Business is "rotten" we hear on all sides, simply because Big Business has forgotten that what they consume had an "exchangeable value" before the war, far greater than it now has.

There is no surplus in any crop grown. The main trouble is that the 6,000,000 farm women have not been considered as consumers, and have not had funds made available to them for the purchase of needed household articles. We need 24,000,000 sheets this year. And the South has plowed under its cotton acreage. We need twice that many pillowcases, and that just gives us a sheet and a pair of pillowcases for each one of four beds. For four years at least we shall need the same amounts, and the patriotic cotton growers have been persuaded to reduce their acreage in cotton. As the farm women are the only consumers of poultry and dairy feeds, and various kinds of clover seeds, we have the seed and feed bags to use for bed sheets, pillowcases, wash cloths and towels. But I for one am tired of pinning four bags, sewed together, to the mattress. They are not wide enough to tuck in, and it is uncomfortable sleeping on a heavy seam.

The wife of the mill worker cannot buy our fruits or vegetables, for the prices are high, according to Mr. Howe's biweekly bulletin. Because she does not consume our products we have a glut. Because we cannot consume their products the mill is closed down.

If Mr. Howe had several farm women on his board, I feel sure he would see that it should not require forty sheep to produce enough cash for a wool coat for daughter, nor a whole cow, hide and all, for one pair of shoes for son. He would also hear of the farmer who, about five times a year, killed a calf because he liked to eat calves' liver, and it was cheaper to kill a calf than to buy calves' liver at the butcher shop. He should see to it that farm women and children are able to exchange the work of their hands for the work of the city man, but now we must trade three to four dozen eggs for a mere tube of tooth paste.

Two million of us have had our telephones removed during the last two years, for we simply could not pay interest on high-priced production of low-priced articles and keep a telephone and a radio at the same time. Most of us need and want electricity in our homes, and the new gadgets for housekeeping. At least 85 per cent of the farm consumers are still waiting for hot and cold water in the house and a modern bathroom.

Farm women are a happy lot, most of us. We have the great out-of-doors and fresh air to breathe day and night! We have to walk miles and miles, daily. We are using our brains a bit harder than are the city women, because we are true consumers; "one who and that which" both, fit us. As consumers we do not need any outside incentive to persuade us to purchase stuff, we simply need 10 per cent above cost price, and we will pay ourselves our salaries out of it and provide for the fine children commonly found in American farm homes.

Too many city folks have the idea that we grow what we need, but the steel industry gets a fat dividend as we must have tools for growing crops and we must have high-priced freight for everything bought and sold. If railroads and steel are to have codes drawn up by high-priced lawyers, farmers should have the same thing. The voice of the farmer and his wife should be heard on all committees formed to help promote prosperity.

EVELYN HARRIS

China—A Country or a Continent?

By DEMAREE BESS

ONCE in Peiping I had a Chinese teacher, a scholar and gentleman of the old school, who was born and had lived his life in Peiping and its environs, and had only the detached interest of a philosopher in the affairs of the outside world. However, he had a few emphatic prejudices, and did not conceal his dislike for the Japanese. When I asked him one day why he disliked the Japanese so much, he surprised me by replying, "They are too much like the Cantonese." I exclaimed, "But the Cantonese are Chinese, just as you are." He shrugged his shoulders. "The Cantonese are outsiders," he replied scornfully. "They cannot even speak our language. They are always meddling with our affairs, just as the Japanese do. If I meet a Japanese dressed in Chinese clothes and speaking the Chinese language, I might mistake him for a Cantonese."

I was reminded of this conversation recently, when Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's short-lived revolt against Nanking in Chahar district collapsed so suddenly and so completely. Marshal Feng's failure was due partly to the fact that he proposed further warfare against the Japanese, and northerners were keen for peace. But even the militarists in the north particularly distrusted Marshal Feng because he had first concluded an alliance with those "outsiders," the Cantonese.

Western observers who endeavor to understand from a distance the course of events in China often are puzzled and disappointed because they persist in believing that China is, or may soon become, a single unified country. They are more likely to comprehend China if they accept the view that China is a continental area rather than a nation in the western sense. National spirit has been more thoroughly developed in various European countries than it has in different sections of China, but the foreign resident soon appreciates the fact that sectional clannishness in China differs only in degree from national feeling in European countries. There is little more in common between the Cantonese and the residents of North China than between Italians and Scandinavians, and this is true to a somewhat lesser extent of other sections of China.

China's internal difficulties for the past twenty years may be attributed in large part to the unwillingness of Chinese leaders and many foreign chancelleries to accept the fact that China naturally falls into a number of sections, so divergent in almost every respect that they are practically separate countries. One Chinese leader after another has conceived the dream of a United China, a dream which seems hardly more likely of realization than that of a United States of Europe. A few far-sighted men, like Tang Shao-yi, first Premier of the Chinese Republic, have insisted that China never could be united under a strong central government, but they have been voices crying in the wilderness.

Many foreign writers have been led astray by the same dream of a United China, and some have been made ridiculous by their insistence that the dream already was realized. Only a few practical-minded men like J. O. P. Bland have persistently declared that "for all their solidarity and efficiency, the quick-witted southerners cannot hope to overcome the deep-rooted antagonism of the North and to organize a new United China under their undisputed control." Mr. Bland's prediction that "Canton's repeated secessions must lead eventually to permanent establishment of a separate Southern Republic, governed from Canton" appears today nearer realization than ever before. The Southwest Political Council, with its capital at Canton, has formed a government which for all practical purposes is independent, and every month widens the rift between North and South. Those observers who had confidently predicted that "South and North would stand together as one man against a foreign foe" have had their opinions shaken by events since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

But why is it necessary to fasten all our hopes for China's prosperous future to the fetish of unification? Is unification under a single government a prerequisite to prosperity and reasonably good government in China? The events of the past two years would seem to indicate otherwise. The Government at Nanking has surprised even its most ardent supporters by the progress it has made during the past two difficult years. Advances in other sections, including the South, Shantung and Hunan, during this period have been almost as great as those in Central China under Nanking. Yet it may be argued convincingly that this progress has been due in large part to the fact that Nanking has abandoned the ambition to rule all of China and has concentrated its efforts upon the few provinces which have submitted willingly to its control, and that the South has acted in the same way.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign in China today is the tendency of powerful leaders to abandon the notion of "unification by force," an unfortunate slogan which caused unfortunate results. Men in positions of power have begun to accept the idea that China may best be governed through a loose federation of virtually independent sections. The old notion of unification persists in some quarters. It remains to be seen whether sectional quarrels can be subordinated so as to prevent contests for wider control. But if the present tendency is permitted to develop, there seems more hope for effective government in China than at any time since the Republic was founded.